PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,849—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WATCHES
FINE ENGLISH WATCHES
from the Well-known JONES'S Manufactory
CHEAP
FULLY JEWELLED,
WELL-FINISHED AND WELL-FITTED,
GENUINE.
INSPECTION INVITED.
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	21st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	6294	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.L. COROMANDEL	4653	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	6294	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port Said.
The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroute.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	G. Bellen	4,251	350	27th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575.
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov 7, 1896.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Capt. Curnow, 3,224 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 23rd instant.
For freight and passage apply to
T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1896.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,742	30th November.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 16th December, 1896.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if arriving later.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 21st Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 19th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about 26th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

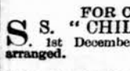
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 28th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 19th November, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S.S. R. RUBATTINO .....10th Dec. 1896
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 335.	Rs. 135.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1896.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer 5,264	On or about the 30th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1896. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL	4,000	400	4th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. do. „ 350 do. „ 300.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

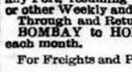
THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECT STEAMER TO PORT NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE s. s. HOSEINEE will SAIL from the Prince's Dock for the above ports direct on or about the 23rd instant. She has excellent Passenger Accommodation.
For Freight, Passage Money, and other particulars apply to the Undersigned.
A. H. Z. A. SHIRAZI,
Managing Agent.
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.



BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

REVOLVERS.

MARK I, ·455 OR ·450 SERVICE MODEL.
Blue.....Cash Rs. 110; Credit Rs. 123.
This Weapon is the outcome of a long course of experiments directed to attaining the greatest power efficiency, quickness, and safety.
COLT'S DOUBLE ACTION GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER.
AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT.
These Pistols take the new Government ·455 and the ·450 Cartridge. Price Cash Rs. 92, Credit Rs. 103.
COLT'S NEW MILITARY TARGET AND FRONTIER REVOLVER IN ONE MODEL, 1895.
Takes the ·450 and ·455 Cal. Regulation Service Cartridge. It has a movable bar, rear sight and an exchangeable military and bead foresight, both regulated for 20 yards. The performance and correct shooting of each Revolver is guaranteed. Price Cash Rs. 100; Credit Rs. 112.

REVOLVERS.

ARMY AND NAVY REGULATION REVOLVER.
Self-extracting, rebounding Hammer, double action. Six Chambers, blued, ·455. Cash Rs. 96; Credit Rs. 107
THE BRITISH "BULL-DOG" REVOLVER.
·450 Bore, blued, five Chambers and takes the ·450 Bore, Cartridge 13 grs. and 225 grs. bullet; it weighs only 1¼ lb. and its entire length is 6½ inches. This is the lightest Revolver that can be made for so large a bore. Cash Rs. 45; Credit Rs. 50.
COLT'S ARMY OR SPECIAL TARGET SINGLE ACTION REVOLVER, ·450 BORE.
This Revolver won nearly all the Prizes at the Competition at Bisley, 1892, Cash Rs. 105; Credit Rs. 117.

COLT'S ARMY DOUBLE ACTION.

COLT'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTION, SELF-COCKING, CENTRAL FIRE, ARMY REVOLVING PISTOL ·476 CALIBRE. Price Cash Rs. 92; Credit Rs. 103.
This pistol has the double hand or pawl, is made of the best quality of steel, superior workmanship, blued frame and barrel.
COLT'S NEW POCKET DOUBLE-ACTION REVOLVER 6 SHOT, ·32 CALIBRE CENTRAL FIRE.
Has the Jointless Solid Frame, the Simultaneous Ejector and the Rebounding Lock.
Price Cash Rs. 60; Credit Rs. 67.
COLT'S NEW BREECH-LOADING DERINGER POCKET PISTOL, ·410 CALIBRE.
Price Cash Rs. 18; Credit Rs. 20.
This Pistol can be loaded and fired very rapidly; it can be carried in the Vest pocket, and is an efficient Fire-arm.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS IN ORDER OF DEMAND.

THE LIST appended gives a fair idea of the public taste of the moment. It shows a variety and also continued appreciation of the leading works of fiction. The order of the titles is of no significance :—

	Rs.	a.
Barrie's Sentimental Tommy	2	0
Winter's J. S. The Strange Story of My Life	0	0
Boldrewood's Seal Skin Coat	0	0
Florence Marryat's Dream that Stayed	0	0
Crockett's The Grey Man	0	0
Mrs. Humphrey Ward's Sir George Tressady	0	0
Miss Braddon's London Pride	0	0
Harold Frederic's Illumination	0	0
Clark Russell's What Cheer	0	0
Max Pemberton's A Puritan's Wife	0	0
Frank Stockton's Mrs. Cliff's Yacht	0	0
Marie Corelli's The Murder of Delicta	0	0
Baring Gould's Dartmoor Idylls	0	0
Anthony Hope's The Heart of Princess Osra	0	0
Gordon Stables' Rose of Annandale	0	0
Manville Fenn's Sappers and Miners	0	0
J. C. Hutcheson's Crown and Anchor	0	0
Barry's in the Great Deep	0	0
Cromie's Next Crusade	0	0
Tolstoi's Anna Karenina	0	0
Owen's Daughter of Alouette	0	0
Whishaw's A Boyar of the Terrible	0	0
Morrison's Adventures of Martin Hewitt	0	0
Mrs. H. Roe's Romance of Mrs. Wodehouse	0	0
Frederic Breton's God Forsaken	0	0
Mrs. F. Reynold's Tangled Garden	0	0
Agnes Farrell's Lady Loven	0	0
Grant Allen's Splendin Sin	0	0
Farjeon's Betrayal of John Fordham	0	0
Blake's Courtship by Command	0	0
Paterson's for Freedom's Sake	0	0
Sydney Grier's Uncrowned King	0	0
Ch. Graves' Well meaning Woman	0	0
Mrs. Hungerford's A Lonely Girl	0	0
Hennesy's Australian Bush Track	0	0
Harding's Jack Stapleton	0	0
Horsley's Stonewall's Scout	0	0
Daudet's Rafael	0	0
Cobbett's Man on the March	0	0
Omond's Story of Maurice Lestrange	0	0

PURE GRAPE EXTRA SPECIAL
Per dozen Rs. 46. INVALID BRANDY. Per bottle Rs. 4.
Recommended by the leading Medical Journals in London.

BEYNON & CO., {OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL.} BOMBAY.

COLD WEATHER CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING :—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool from	10	8	Ladies' Cardigans	8	8
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8	Cashmere Mufflers, Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0	Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts, and Pants, each	6	8
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts .....Rs. 25 to.....	100	0	Stout Brown Merino Vests, per Pants, ...each	6	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits.....Rs. 10-8 to ...	16	8	Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz	25	0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8	Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz	25	0
Warm Gloves „ 1-8 to	2	8	Merino Socks, per dozen	15	8
Tan Dogskin lined, very Warm, per pair	5	8	Balaclava Caps, each	4	8
Wool Mitts	1	8	Woven Cholera Belts, from	2	12
Warm Dressing Gowns from	16	8	Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Cardigan Jackets, Rs. 8-8 to	13	8	Ulsters, very warm, „ 45 0 to	55	0
			Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out
"CHEAP LINES,"
but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,
FULLY JEWELLED.
with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (?) seems to find attractions for many; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better lasses of watches, they are of use only when
WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.
All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever
GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.
come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly
FOUR CENTURIES.
Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.
The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,
are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the
ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variation in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.
(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs. 550
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	„ 600
18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case	„ 625
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	„ 225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	„ 240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	„ 250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

THE LATEST
NOVELTIES
IN
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS,
GLOVES & HOSIERY
SUNSHADES

PHILLIPS & CO.'S PETROLEUM HAIR WASH.

COOLING, STRENGTHENING, INVIGORATING.
THE IDEAL HAIR DRESSING FOR INDIA.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.
"During the last few years I have tried nearly all the much-lauded preparations for producing growth of hair, but not till I used the Petroleum Wash did I receive any benefit. In a week's time this preparation caused hair to sprout thickly on a perfectly bald patch, and the use of one small bottle has resulted in a vigorous growth of hair."
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-12.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

DISINFECTANTS !
DISINFECTANTS ! !
DISINFECTANTS ! ! !
USE ONLY
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.

CREASOTINE.
THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.
An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.
Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.
This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

TREACHER'S
CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING POWDER.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.
This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid; will be found most satisfactory in its action; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.
ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY
QUANTITY.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

A SWEET, FRAGRANT, AND REFRESHING
LIQUID DENTIFRICE
AND MOUTH WASH
is a daily necessity, and nothing of finer quality or more pleasant in use exists than
KEMP'S
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.
A vegetable compound, ANTISEPTIC and DISINFECTANT, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth, destroys all germs and parasites, and imparts a delicate and agreeable prefume to the mouth and breath.
Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle. Always Fresh. Superior to anything imported.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

LATENT ENERGY.
IT is so difficult in India to preserve the energy necessary to enable you to fulfil the daily duty that many are compelled to use either a tonic or a "peg" as a stimulant.
WE RECOMMEND THE FORMER AND
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
is THE TONIC best suited to the requirements of Indian Life. It will be found invaluable by the overtaxed business man, the harassed wife, and by all who feel
run down and poorly. It is really
ENERGY BOTTLED.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP OF BOMBAY.

"IT COMES OUT by the combful every time I dress it."
How many Ladies have said this and lamented the increasing thinness of their hair.
If they will purchase a supply of KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, and apply this refreshing dressing with vigour each time the hair is dressed the distressing loss will quickly cease, the growth and strength of the hair become greater day by day and
LUXURIANT TRESSES
will flourish where decay was previously rampant.
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
is the most elegant Toilet article produced and one which in India is found upon the toilet of every person of taste.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP OF BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PALACE

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY 20TH NOVEMBER,

OUR FIRST GRAND FANCY DRESS

CARNIVAL AND BALL.

Reserve Centre Chairs	Rs. 4
Double ticket, Lady and Gentleman	„ 6
Side Reserve Chairs	„ 3
Double ticket, Lady and Gentleman	„ 4
Boxes holding Six	„ 30

GENERAL ADMISSION RS. 2.

BRASS BAND FOR CARNIVAL.

STRING BAND FOR BALL.

Gentlemen in Fancy or Evening Dress only allowed to Skate or Dance.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are kindly requested to register their Costumes.

Carnival to commence at 8-30. Ball at 11-30.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, or at the Rink.

F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co., BOMBAY AGENCY.

HAVING RETURNED from my temporary leave I have TO-DAY taken CHARGE of this Office.

EMIL SCARPA, Acting Agent.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, BAILING PRESSES for PRESSING HAY. A full description stating Cubical contents and weight of pressed bale, labour required for working, capability of bale-out-turn per hour, price, place of delivery, etc., etc., to be sent please to

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Conservator of Forests, First Grade, on Special Famine duty, Poona.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVERAL TRADES and BUSINESSES CARRIED on by the firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE AND CO. will be CONTINUED to be carried on in the same name by the Undersigned.

SORABJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.
KAWASJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MOLOO BIN HAJEE HUSSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of MOLOO BIN HAJEE HUSSON, late of Bombay, Kutchi Memon, Mahomedan, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 8th day of August, 1896, leaving a Will, Probate whereof was on the 17th day of November, 1896, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to BAI HALIMABAI, widow of the said Moloo bin Hajee Husson, the Executrix, and Jehangir Dorabjee, the Executor named in the said Will to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required to send to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, in writing, their names, addresses and particulars of their claims, against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 30th day of December, 1896, as after that date the said Executrix and Executor will proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executrix and Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executrix and executor,—Dated this 19th day of November, 1896.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI, Attorneys for the Executrix and Executor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that COOVARJI MANECKJI MODY has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, situate at No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 11 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without regard to such claims if any.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Trinity Street, fronting on the Western side thereof without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 82, New No. 712, old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 8371, and now 3-8399, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 2834 and Street No. 2 and bounded on the East by the New Sonapore Road, on the West partly by the property of Muncherjee Cursetji Dariawalla, and partly by the property of Sorabji Dady Suntook, on the North by a Sweepers' passage, half of which forms part of the abovenamed premises and the other half forms part of the property of Perojbai, wife of Maneckji Mehta, on the South partly by a sweepers' passage and the property of Meherbai widow of Maneckji Nowroji Wadia, and partly by the property of Sorabji Dady Suntook, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 19th day of November, 1896.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL, AND MALVI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that SORABJEE JEHANGIRJEE KERAWALLA alias POCHKHANAWALLA and BAI NAWAZBAI, wife of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY KERAWALLA, have contracted TO SELL to our client CULLIAN KANJEE, the property described in the Schedule hereunder:—

All persons having any claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner or to the Collector of Bombay or to us as purchaser's Attorneys, at our Office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Trinity Street, near Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2405, Street No. 64, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 82, new No. 728, old Survey No. 17, and new Survey No. 8394, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Trinity Street, on or towards the West by the property of Karimjee Allibhai Barodawalla, on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Deasbhoy Baxter, and on or towards the South by the property of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bhaka, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said vendors and their tenants.—Dated this 19th day of November, 1896.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Fine Art Gallery, on account of the concerned, The following fancy goods consisting of new folding harmoniums, new music 1 boxes of sizes, leather albums and photo frames, hand bags, Gladstone brief bags, travelling bags, wall brackets, work boxes, jewellery and writing cases, opera glasses, dressing cases, cruet stands, call bells, China figures, money purses, cricket set and requisites, tennis balls, fancy pic ures, walking sticks with musical time-pieces, magic lanterns, c sh boxes, glassware, dressed dolls, mechanical toys, accordeons, concertinas, violins, etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Government Central Press, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery by Treacher, a first-rate brass framed ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co. (used only for 6 months), music books, table ornaments, Hinks' lamps, new China and coir matting, wearing apparel, law books, Perkin, Sons and Rayment's 12×10 camera with lens, double slides, and other accessories, chemicals, etc., the property of the late H. OXFORD SHERMAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 Ramble racer (American machine) with spare governor and racing cogwheel (very little used).

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 brass-framed cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co.
5 cases sanitary powder and liquid,
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas and chairs, tables and teapoys, easy and reclining chairs, sideboard, dressing and washhand tables, cloth press, chest of drawers, almyrah, door curtains with poles, &c.
One Columbian large cooking stove.
By order of Doolubhdass Canjee, and on account and at the risk of Munsookhchund Kustoorchund—
120 lbs. Busrai silk.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong light victoria.
1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
Ex. s. s. Deepdale.
1 English-built self-driving park-phaeton, with immoveable coach-box, at the back lined brown, with lamps, by Walter of Croydon.
1 tricycle in good order.
The property of a gentleman—
1 handsome fast bay waler gelding quiet in single and double harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant closing business, consisting of very valuable and substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship, consisting of drawing-room suite, revolving top office table, elegant single and double mirror door almyras, marble top table, teapoys, dressing and washhand tables to match, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand cottage piano, table ornaments, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, real oil-painting and water-colours, choice flower pots, etc., the property of W. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the propery will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th November, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of Rev. WILLIAM CLARK, who has left Bombay, consisting of glass and crockeryware, table and hanging lamps, bentwood chairs, chest of drawers, single iron cots, wagon, cow whatnots, cloth and gown press, &c.,

1 first-rate rosewood cottage piano by Wolframe, with packing case and cover.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.
1 strong-built four-seated open carriage.
1 handsome grey Arab, 14-1, broken to harness and saddle, believed sound.
1 chesnut Arab pony, 13-2, quiet in harness, very good hack, ridden by a lady.
1 high-actioned fast grand showy bay waler gelding, warranted quiet in single and double harness.
1 grey Arab, 14-2, goes in saddle, quiet and fast.
1 young Surat buffalo with female calf, giving over seven seers of milk daily.
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart in very good order, and one set of brass mounted single harness suitable for a horse of 15 to 16 hands.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate, billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built victoria on C spring by Windower, one very powerful and handsome grey Australian horse quiet in harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. C. BURDER, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th prox., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Marine Lines, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hinks' and Ditmar's table, hanging and wall lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, real oil-paintings and oleographs in gilt frames, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Brigadier-General CREAGH.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th November, 1896.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co. Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD., LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India:—STANLEY OAKES.

13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, for the supply of 30,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH, and 4,300 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 500 as security for due fulfilment of contract.

3. Samples can be seen upon application to the undersigned.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER, General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 17th November, 1896.

GREAT AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

REGARDING THE SALE OR LEASE OF THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MADRAS, AND ITS BRANCH PRESS AT OOTACAMUND.

UNDER the orders of Government fresh Tenders are invited for the purchase (subject to the authority of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) of the Lands, Buildings and Premises of the LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, Mount Road, Madras, together with the Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures Presses, Printing Materials, Type, Stock-in-Trade, Stores, Furniture, Implements, Utensils and other articles and things in and about the same and in and about the Branch Press at Ootacamund and of the interest of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum in the large Almanac, the Pocket Almanac and the Sheet Calendar published annually by the Press, or for the lease of the same lands, buildings and premises (other than in the underwritten conditions of Lease excepted), Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Type, Furniture, Implements and Utensils and the purchase of the same Materials, Stock-in-Trade, Stores and other articles and things.

2. In notification of paragraphs 6 and 8 of the detailed notice appearing in the "Madras Mail" of 30th March, 1896, Tenders should be sent to the Agents to the Trustees of the Lawrence Asylum Press at the Press premises, Mount Road, Madras, by one o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1896, and such Tenders will be opened at the Press premises at one o'clock on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1897.

3. For particulars regarding premises and plant, conditions of sale or lease, and forms of tender, apply to the Secretary, Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road; or see advertisement in the "Madras Mail" of the 30th day of March, 1896, giving full particulars of conditions of Sale or Lease.

WANTED.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED,

UPPER and LOWER SUBORDINATES for employment on Famine Works. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, and from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80, respectively, according to qualification. Travelling allowance in accordance with the rules of the Department. Apply to the Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, stating qualifications and submitting testimonials.

WANTED, AT ONCE, TEMPORARY OVERSEERS, on Rs. 80 with Travelling allowance Rs. 30 per mensem, and SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 30 to 50 with Travelling allowance Rs. 15 per mensem. They will be required to furnish Security.

Apply sending Copies of Certificates to the Executive Engineer, Bijapur.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT

MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ, MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS. Direct from Burmah. Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG, 51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipa vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 10-48m., 11-52a. Low water, 5-10m., 4-50a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Concert and Dance at the Government Telegraph Recreation Club, Esplanade.
Departure of the Transport Dunera.
Roller Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Ball.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Imperatrix and Alecto entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30.

MOONLIGHT BANDS.—A correspondent writes:—Will you please allow us through the medium of your paper, to ask the Colonel Commanding the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, if he could give us a treat, on Saturday night, by allowing his band to play by moonlight, at the Esplanade Bandstand. The public, we are sure, would be very thankful to him for the treat.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Australia per s. s. Ganges, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 25th inst.—Mails for Cutch Madvie, per extra s. s. Kapurhala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

BURGLARY AT A LIQUOR GODOWN.—Fakirji Nusserwanji, a Parsee, who keeps a wholesale liquor shop at Pydhownie and a godown for the storage of his goods at Gobgarl Mohalla, has reported to the police that, on Tuesday evening, his son went to the godown to see that the place was secured with two locks for the night. But on going there he found the single lock which was kept on during day time on the door open. The son entered the godown, and on examining the contents discovered that six cases of liquor, of the value of Rs. 103, had been stolen therefrom.

THE BRUTAL MURDER AT GHORUPDEO ROAD.—With regard to the brutal murder of a woman, committed in the rooms of a chawl in Ghorupdeo Road, the police, under Superintendent Nolan, have ascertained that the murdered woman belonged to the Purdasee Rohat caste. Two pairs of pincers were found in the room, one close to the body and the other a few feet away. They were stained with blood, and were probably used to remove the ornaments from the deceased's person, after killing her. The body has been preserved in ice for the purpose of identification; but up to yesterday no one came forward to claim it.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Duquesne Greys ... Ross.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck ... Supe.*
Fantasia (No. 3)	"Popular Ballads ... Kappey.
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Papillo ... Pierce.
Fantasia	Paul Jones ... Planquette.
Valse	Rosen Auf den Weg ... Fetrae.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

* Spaniolo—The Wandering Minstrel, Mazzoni; The Night Watch, Pinsuti; The Gallant Vaquero, Watson; Thady O'Flyan, Molloy; The Kerry Dance, Molloy; Call me Back, Denza; Three Merry Men, Molloy; Only a Dream, Lesson; The Blue Alsatian Mountains, Adams; Going to Market, Diehl; and Our Last Waltz, Molloy.

THE SPECULATORS' NUISANCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Cordeaux brought up eight Marwadi speculators before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged them with obstructing a public thoroughfare. Mr. Cordeaux told his Worship that, in spite of repeated warnings, a very large crowd assembled every day at Mombadavie, Shaikh Memon Street, and greatly inconvenienced the traffic by blocking the street. Yesterday morning nearly four hundred persons collected in the street, most of them being speculators, who were shouting out loudly. The police succeeded in arresting eight out of the crowd. The magistrate, after recording evidence in the case, remarked that speculators were frequently brought before the court, and they were warned and fined, but the practice of obstructing the traffic still continued. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 8 each.

A FANCY DRESS BALL.—Some residents of Byculla got up a fancy dress ball on the night of the 18th, which, owing to those taking the management working with a good will, made the whole thing quite a success. Amongst the most noticeable costumes of the fair sex were those of "Sultan's Fairy," "Parsee Lady," "Shoeflower," "Music," and "Butterfly." The Misses A. and E. Chaves the "Jewesses" looked charming. Their dresses combined with their winsome faces secured them a large patronage. The most conspicuous amongst the gentlemen were Pitman's Shorthand, A Chinese Nobleman, King of Spages, Sultan of Zanzibar, and Mahomedan. The young man who took the part of Clown was quite a success, and kept the whole show lively, and acted his part to perfection. Pan and Jollity reigned supreme, and everyone felt a pang of regret when the affair came to a close in the small hours of the morning.

A JUVENILE THIEVISH SERVANT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton charged a Hindu lad, named Gunpat Narayen, a labeller, employed at Messrs. Treacher and Company's establishment at Byculla, with theft as a servant of two bottles of brandy, valued at Rs. 11-4, belonging to his masters. About 5 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, while carrying the sweepings of the shop to a dust bin in the compound, the accused stole two bottles of brandy in the basket, and concealed them in the dust. One A. Ramosee in charge of the establishment, who was in the habit of examining the dust bin whenever any sweepings were being thrown into it, found the two bottles and took them to Mr. Hoyles, assistant manager of the establishment. Mr. Hoyles questioned the boy, who said that the butler of the establishment told him to steal the bottles and conceal them for him in the dust bin, and he did accordingly to his instructions. His Worship convicted the accused, but as he was a juvenile offender, sentenced him to receive twenty-four stripes with a light cane.

DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton disposed of the case in which Janadhan Dadaji, a Government pensioner, appeared to answer a charge of assault and mischief preferred against him by his nephew, Anunta Damodhur, lately in the employ of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Salmon, pleader. A few years ago one Dadaji Dewji, the grandfather of the complainant, died in Bombay, leaving behind him ancestral property, of the value of about half-a-lakh of rupees, out of which complainant was entitled to one-fifth of the legacy. Some disagreement arose amongst the members of the family, and an agreement was effected in 1894 by which the management of the estate was entrusted to the paternal uncle. The family house at Parel was divided amongst the members; one portion was allotted to the complainant and his brother, while the other portion was at assigned to the accused. About four months ago complainant built a window opening on the portion in the occupation of the accused, and projecting about two feet on a flat zinc roof belonging to the accused and used for drying grain and other purposes. The complainant alleged that, on the 11th ultimo, the accused, his uncle, armed himself with a chunam pounder, and commenced breaking the panes of glass of the window, and when remonstrated with, threatened to kill complainant. After breaking the woodwork of the window, accused threw the pieces into the compound. The accused was then alleged to have jumped from the window into the complainant's room and assaulted him with his clenched fists. The accused denied having broken the window and assaulted the complainant. The complainant encroached on his property by building the window, and was in the habit of spitting and creating other nuisances on the roof from the window. On the day in question he was erecting a zinc sheeting to bound off his portion, when the complainant got annoyed and broke the panes of glass of the window himself. The magistrate acquitted the accused, remarking that complainant, who was on bad terms with the accused, had no right to encroach upon his property by building a window, and that the alleged assault was not proved.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A GENERAL meeting of the Society was held yesterday evening, for the revision of the list of the newspapers, periodicals, journals, etc., taken by the Society. In the absence of the President, Dr. Gerson da Cunha took the chair. None of the periodicals now supplied were ordered to be discontinued, but several new ones were ordered. On the motion of Lieut.-Col. Freeman, seconded by Mr. Jackson, "The Churchman," a monthly magazine, edited by Archdeacon Sinclair, and "The Record," the organ of the Evangelical party in the Church of England, were ordered. It was also agreed, on the motion of Mr. F. H. Brown, seconded by Mr. Karkaria, to take the weekly edition of the London "Times." Mr. Bodas had given notice to propose the addition of several organs of Native opinion in other parts of India, but he failed to find a seconder for one or two of them. His motion for the weekly edition of the *Hindu* was seconded by Dewan Bahadur Jasbhai Manibhai and agreed to. The only incident of the meeting worthy of note was the objection raised by Professor Hawthornthwaite to Lieut.-Col. Freman's reference to the "Guardian" and "The Church Quarterly Review" as ritualistic organs, as a reason why the papers he proposed should be taken.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

A EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT'S PETITION FOR INSOLVENCY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, as presiding Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, delivered judgement, on Wednesday last, in the matter of James Currie, a European British subject, residing at Karachi, who presented a petition, under section 5 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, for the benefit of the provision of the Act.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in delivering his decision, said:—This is a petition under section 5 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, 11 and 12 Vic., c. 21, for the benefit of the provisions of the Act, by a European British subject residing at Karachi. The question is whether this Court has jurisdiction to entertain the petition. By section 5 an application for the benefit of the Act may be made by any insolvent debtor "who shall reside within the jurisdiction of any Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively." As regards Bombay, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extended under clause 29 of its charter to all the inhabitants of the town and island of Bombay, and under clause 28, to all European British-born subjects residing in any of the factories subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay. Since the replacement of the Supreme Courts by the High Courts established by the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 104, and the Letters Patent issued thereunder, it has been held that the jurisdiction of the Insolvent Court as defined by section 5 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act remains untouched—in the matter of Dorothea Ricks (3 Mad. H. C. Rep., 151)—Except so far as it may be limited by clause 18 of the Letters Patent—in the matter of Tiebkins (I. L. R., O. C., 75)—in re Cockburn (2 Ind. Jur. N. S., 329); and in Bombay it has always been held that a European British subject residing within the presidency though outside the town and island of Bombay, may petition this Court for relief: in re George Blackwell (9 Bom. H. C. Rep., 401). It has, however, been argued by W. Raikes for the opposing creditor that by reason of section 11 of the High Courts Act, the material words in section 5 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act must now be read "who shall reside within the jurisdiction of any of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively," so that, since the passing of the statute of 1861 the jurisdiction of the High Court as defined by that statute and the Letters Patent, and not the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as defined by its charter, would be the text or measure of the jurisdiction or the Insolvent Court. Whether that construction is correct, and what would be its consequences if accepted, I need not now consider. Nor need I consider whether under clause 28 of the charter the Supreme Court had jurisdiction over European British subjects in Karachi, though I may say that no case in which either that Court or the Insolvent Court exercised such jurisdiction has been cited. Whatever view of section 5 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act is adopted, it appears to me that the jurisdiction of this court to entertain the present petition is excluded by Act V. of 1872 read with clause 18 of the Letters Patent of the High Court. This conclusion is based on the following consideration: Although it is clear from the whole of the Insolvent Debtors' Act and from section 2, 3, 4, 73, 76, and 86 in particular, that the Insolvent Court was a separate tribunal from the Supreme Court, and is now equally distinct from the High Court, in re Bhagwandas Hurjivan (I. L. R., 8 Bombay 511, at p. 519), it nevertheless stands in such a special relation to the High Court that a limitation or exclusion of the High Court's jurisdiction may indirectly limit or exclude its own. The Insolvent Court is to be held before a judge of the High Court; the High Court has a power to make rules for regulating its proceedings and to appoint and remove its officers; the High Court is a court of appeal from its decision; and in certain cases the Insolvent Court may direct judgement against an insolvent to be entered up in the High Court and to be executed there in certain events. All the powers of the High Court and its judges in these respects are included in clause 18 of the Letters Patent; the object of which was to define the jurisdiction of the newly established High Court in relation to the Insolvent Court. It provides that "the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay shall be held before one of the judges of the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay, any of the said High Court, and any such judge respectively shall have and exercise, within the Presidency of Bombay, such powers and authorities with respect to original and appellate jurisdiction, and otherwise as are constituted by the laws relating to insolvent debtors in India." This shows, first, that all the "powers and authorities," under the Insolvent Debtors' Act, originally of the Supreme Court and now of the High Court, to which I have referred, and including the power to sit in and hold the Insolvent Court as the Insolvent Court, form a branch of the jurisdiction of the High Court, just as much as its powers under clause 17, as to infants and lunatics, and are therefore subject to any legislative restrictions of that jurisdictions, whether imposed by the Letters Patent themselves or by any subsequent enactment. Secondly, that the power of the High Court or any judge of it under clause 18 to exercise the jurisdiction of the Insolvent Court, of whatever that jurisdiction may be, is locally limited by the clause "within the Presidency of Bombay," and therefore, irrespective of section 5 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, cannot be exercised outside the Presidency, nor outside any area within the Presidency to which the scope of the clause may by subsequent enactment be restricted. This view of the jurisdiction of the High Court as including as one of its branches the power to exercise the jurisdiction of the Insolvent Court is supported by section 638 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which speaks of "any Judge of a High Court in the exercise of jurisdiction as an Insolvent Court," and by the judgement of the Privy Council in Navivahoo *vs.* Turner (L. R., 16 I. A. 156), where their Lordships held that the insolvency powers of the High Court under clause 18 formed part of it ordinary civil jurisdiction. In the matter of Tiebkins Mr. Justice Markby decided that assuming Sir Lawrence Peel to have lightly held in an unreported case of 1851 that the word "jurisdiction" in section 5 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act meant, as regards European British subjects, the whole Presidency, still the effect of clause 18 of the Calcutta Letters Patent of 1865 was to "narrow" the jurisdiction of the Insolvent Court to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William. He accordingly held that, sitting in the Insolvent Court, he had under clause 18 no jurisdiction to entertain a petition by a European British subject, residing at Cawnpore, a place within the Presidency but outside the Bengal Division of it. Upon the same principle, apart altogether from section 5 of the statute a judge of the High Court of Bombay obviously could not, by reason of clause 18, exercise original jurisdiction in insolvency by entertaining a petition by a person residing outside the Bombay Presidency. Upon the same principle the effect of clause 44 making the provisions of clause 18 as well as the rest of the Letters Patent subject to the legislative powers of the Governor-General-in-Council must be that any act of the Governor-General-in-Council still further limiting the jurisdiction of the High Court and excluding it from any place even within the Presidency, must also still futher "narrow" the jurisdiction of the Insolvent Court; for otherwise the Judge of the High Court presiding as Commissioner would be exercising jurisdiction in a place where his jurisidiction under clause 18, by virtue of which alone he could act as Commissioner, had been abolished. Now Act V. of 1872 is merely such an Act. As originally passed, it lays down in the most general terms that "the High Court of Bombay has not and shall be deemed never to have had jurisdiction over the province of Sind." Therefore, the High Court, including every Judge of it, has not and must be deemed never to have had, over the province of Sind, that portion of the High Court's ordinary original civil jurisdiction under clause 18 which consists in exercising the powers of a Commissioner in the Insolvent Court. Thus, by Act V. of 1872, the jurisdiction of the Insolvent Court was narrowed to the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, just as in Bengal it was narrowed by the Letters Patent of 1865, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William. That this is the necessary result of Act V. of 1872 is further shown by the amending Act XX. of the same year. In the course of a few months it was discovered that the absolute exclusion of the High Court's jurisdiction from Sind effected by the earlier Act was too sweeping; and hence it was in substance provided that nothing in that Act should be deemed to exclude that jurisdiction from Sind in three classes of cases—cases under the Administrator-General's Act, grants of probates and letters of administration, and criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. The necessary effect of this enactment, in the opinion of the legislature, all these specified kinds of jurisdiction of the High Court would have been excluded from Sind by Act V. of 1872 as originally passed, and that all other kinds, including insolvency, not specified and so not saved by Act XX. fall within the general exclusion. Assuming for the sake of argument, that but for Act V. of 1872, a judge of the High Court would, under clause 18 of the Letters Patent, have had power to exercise original jurisdiction in the Insolvent Court over Sind as well as over the rest of the Bombay Presidency, the effect of Act V. is exactly as if the following proviso had been added to the clause:—"Provided that the said High Court, and any such judge thereof, shall not have or exercise, and shall be deemed never to have had, any such powers and authorities within the province of Sind. That would as effectually prevent a judge of the High Court from entertaining in the Insolvent Court a petition by a Europern British subject residing at Karachi as the clause, apart from Act V. of 1872, would undoubtedly prevent him from entertaining a petition from such a subject residing outside the Presidency. In any question relation to the jurisdiction of this Court, it is necessary in my opinion to have regard not only to that jurisdiction as defined by section 5 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, but to the powers of the High Court and its judges to exercise that jurisdiction under clause 10 of the Letters Patent and any enactment affecting that clause. In this view of the case I need not decide any of the other matters which were argued at the Bar regarding section 5 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act and various provisions of the Supreme Court Charter, the High Court Act, and the Letters Patent. It must not be inferred from anything in this judgment that I dissent from the decision in re George Blackwell—which is distinguishable on the ground that there the petitioner resided at Poona—or desire to throw doubt on the jurisdiction of this Court, where not excluded as in the case of Sind, to entertain petitions by European British subjects residing anywhere within the Presidency. This petition must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction with costs.

ALLEGED INSANITARY CONDITION OF GRANT'S BUILDINGS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Leask, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay, prosecuted Mr. R. Cabral, agent, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, for not complying with the notice of the Municipality served on him to lime-wash servants' quarters and the ground floor, to colour-wash the buildings outwardly, and to repair and remove the waste-water pipes that were choked and disjointed.

Mr. Leask told the court that originally the ground floor of the buildings was used as several godowns, but now it was used as residential quarters for the servants, among whom two cases of bubonic fever had occurred. On the 6th October last, a letter was written to Mr. Cabral, but he did did not take any notice of it, and no attempts were made to improve the state of affairs. A notice was then served, and even that was only partially complied with, and hence the prosecution.

Mr. Cabral: I don't get men to do the work. We don't get men to work at Colaba even if we pay a larger amount for the labour.

Mr. Leask remarked that Mr. Cabral being an agent of a very wealthy landlord, should not plead that he could not give a larger rate for labour. Up to now only servants' quarters were lime-washed, and no further work was done.

Mr. Cabral: I have done all that was urgently required except colour-washing the building externally, which I purpose to do as soon as the question of house-connections is settled.

Mr. Leask averred that Mr. Cabral had not done all that was necessary, and with regard to the question of house-connections, it had already been settled as to who should bear the costs, Mr. Cabral had done nothing beyond lime-washing the servants' quarters, and Dr. Malligaumwalla, who visited the buildings that morning, would tell the court what he noticed there.

Dr. Kaikhosroo Melligaumwalla, said that the outhouses, privies, kitchens, and outer-walls of the buildings needed lime-washing as they looked quite black. The doctor also noticed a waste-water pipe choked and disjointed.

The magistrate inquired how it was that the work was not done?

Mr. Cabral replied he could not get a sufficient number of labourers. There was nothing to deter him from complying with the "formidable requisition" from the Health Department, except colour-washing the main building externally, because it would be wasting money, as when the house-connections were made certain parts of the walls would have to be taken down.

Mr. Leask: Can you tell us when the building was colour-washed last?

Mr. Cabral: I have no idea. (Laughter.)

Mr. Leask: It has not been for several years.

The magistrate (to Mr. Cabral): You must do the work.

Mr. Cabral: The Grant's Buildings are one of the largest buildings in Bombay, and the court should allow me five weeks' time to enable me to do the work. My difficulty is that I don't get workmen. I am ready even to pay more than ordinary wages. The emergent work has been done, and the place is "clean and sweet."

Mr. Leask: The kitchens and out-houses require immediate lime-washing.

The magistrate: The proprietor, especially in the case of such a large property, is to some extent responsible for the health of the occupants.

Mr. Cabral: My tenants have nothing to complain of.

A Health Inspector: They do.

Mr. Cabral: Not at all. I am on the spot, and if there is any complaint it ought to be made to me. I am the proper person, not the Municipality. (Laughter.)

Mr. Leask observed that if honest attempts were made, and the work had been proceeded with properly, he would have undertaken the responsibility in the matter.

Mr. Cabral: Even now I don't want you to undertake any responsibility. (A laugh.)

Mr. Leask: I should have taken the risk of allowing five weeks' time.

The magistrate: Anyhow the work must be done. If the Health Officer calls upon you to fulfil certain requirements, you must do it.

Mr. Cabral: If it must be done, then it will be done. But I want time.

The magistrate: The matter is adjourned until Thursday next, and if a decent progress and honest attempts are made at complying with the requirements the time might be extended.

The matter accordingly stands adjourned.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presides at the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences this morning. There are in all thirteen cases committed for trial, implicating sixteen prisoners, nine of whom are Hindus, five Mahomedans, one Parsee, and one Jew. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, four by Mr. Webb, one by Mr. Dastur, one by the coroner, and five by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, who acted as Fourth Presidency Magistrate for some time. There are two cases of murder; one of an attempt to murder; one of arson; one of escaping from lawful custody; one of kidnapping a minor; one of counterfeiting Queen's coin; one of an unnatural offence; two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of forging a valuable security; and two of abetment of criminal breach of trust. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Gayadin Rugbardayal, a Hindu, committed by the corner on the 27th March last, for the offence of murder.

2. Sakaram Tanoo, a Hindu, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

3. Shaik Abdul Rahiman Fattehmahomed, a Mahomedan, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for the offence of murder.

4. Sitaram Ballaram and Killoo Kulloova, Hindus, committed by Mr. Webb, for abetment of criminal breach of trust as a servant, cheating, and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.

5. Ganesh Shanker Dravid, a Hindu, committed by Mr. Webb, for escaping from lawful custody, forgery, using as genuine a forged document, and possessing a forged document with intent to use it as genuine.

6. Diwalibai and Rakhi, Hindu a woman, committed by Mr. Webb, and held to bail by order of the High Court, for kidnapping a minor for illicit intercourse, letting to hire for prostitution and enticing away a married woman.

7. Mohideen Lalmahomed, a Mahomedan, committed by Mr. Webb, for abetment of the offence of criminal breach of trust as a carrier, and voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of stolen property.

8. Hakim Abdulla and Abdul Rahiman, Mahomedans, committed by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, as acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for counterfeiting Queen's coin possessing instruments for counterfeiting coin, possessing Queen's coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, and delivery of Queen's coin, knowing it to be counterfeit.

9. Edulji Hormusji, a Parsee, committed by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, for attempting to commit an unnatural offence.

10. Shivram Antaji, a Hindu, committed by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, for forgery, cheating, using as genuine a forged document, forging a valuable security, and house trespass in order to commit an offence.

11. Mowlabux Bahadur, a Mahomedan, committed by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

12. Yakub Samsudin, a Jew, committed by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, for attempt to murder, voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, and causing hurt with a dangerous weapon.

13. Jeysing Siva, a Hindu, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for arson.

The prisoner, Ganesh Shanker Dravid, charged with forgery of a Government resolution, has, it appears, summoned thirty-two witnesses for his defence, including Dr. Pollen, the Collector of Bombay, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. King, Assistant Secretary to Government, Mr. B. S. Potins, Mr. R. E. Candy, Collector, Mr. W. W. Willis, of the Thana Jail, Dr. Clarkson, Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. M. F. Ingle, Mr. V. S. Potins, and others. The trial in consequence threatens to be a protracted one.

SETTING FIRE TO THE NICOL PRESS BUILDINGS.

THE ACCUSED COMMITTED.

YESTERDAY, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, resumed the hearing of the case in which Jeysing Siva, a Lohana Hindu, stood charged with committing arson, at the instance of Superintendent Brewin, in respect of the recent fire at the Nicol Press Buildings, Colaba, under circumstances already mentioned in these columns. Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, having concluded the evidence for the prosecution, closed the case, and his Worship framed a charge against the accused. Accused reserved his defence until he was before the jury. The magistrate then formally committed him to take his trial at the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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SUIT AGAINST A MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. R. M. PATEL, Acting Chief Judge.)

MOOLCHUND MOHUNJI *vs.* MRS. H. AUSTIN.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Cowasjee Setna.

In this suit, the plaintiff, who is a dealer in silk piece-goods, claimed to recover from the defendant, a milliner and dressmaker, of the Esplanade Road, Rs. 1,242-8, being the amount of goods sold to the defendant at her request from time to time between 28th March 1895 and 6th June 1896. On Tuesday last, the plaintiff obtained a short date summons against the defendant on the ground that the defendant, who was heavily involved in debt, was trying to arrange for the disposal of her things, and that if the goods in her shop were sold, the plaintiff would not be able to execute the decree that might be passed against her in respect to his claims. Subsequently Miss Sophia Meyers, a Jewish lady, carrying on business in partnership with the defendant, appeared in court and put in an affidavit stating that the defendant, Mrs Austin, was lying dangerously ill in the European General Hospital, and that the plaintiff, who knew of her illness, had taken an advantage by instituting the present action against her. She applied that no attachment might be granted before judgment.

His Honour, after reading the affidavit, informed Miss Meyers that the court would take her affidavit into consideration, when an application for attachment before judgment was made by the plaintiff.

When the suit was called on for hearing, yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Setna appeared for the defendant, and put in a medical certificate signed by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott, stating that the defendant was lying ill in the European General Hospital, and was not in a fit state to leave the hospital. Mr. Sethna, however, admitted the debt, and applied for instalments.

Mr. Turner opposed the application for instalments on the ground that the defendant was heavily involved, and that if any time was allowed the defendant would dispose of her goods. However, if Mr. Cowasji Sethna gave him an assurance that the property in the defendant's shop would not be sold without paying off the plaintiff's claim, he (Mr. Turner) would consent to reasonable instalments being granted; otherwise he would apply for an immediate execution of the decree. She had arranged to sell off her things, and she might within a fortnight dispose of her property, and in that case the plaintiff would get nothing.

Mr. Cowasji Sethna said that he was not at present in a position to give such assurance to Mr. Turner, as the defendant was not in court, and as he had not received instructions from her partner. However, the defendant was not likely to leave hospital within a fortnight. Besides Miss Meyers, there were other partners, and they were not going to leave Bombay.

After some further discussion, his Honour passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff and made it payble by monthly instalments of Rs. 100.

A DECREE AFFIRMED.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. R. M. PATEL, Acting Chief Judge, and Mr. N. C. MACLEOD, Acting Second Judge).

THOMAS WILLIAMS BROOKS AND OTHERS *vs.* CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE AND ASSIGNEE TO THE ESTATE AND EFFECTS OF MR. J. G. HAMMET.

IN this suit the plaintiffs, who carry on business under the name and style of Hamilton and Co., Jewellers, by their constituted Attorney Mr. Herbert Edward Kent, sought to recover from the defendant, as official assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Mr. J. G. Hammet, an insolvent, Rs. 417, being the value of silver and electro-plated articles sold by the plaintiffs to the defendant at his request from time to time. On the 23rd September last the suit came on for hearing before his Honour, the Second Judge, when Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Daver, barrister-at-law, for the official assignee. His Honour passed a decree for the amount claimed. Subsequently Mr. C. A. Turner, assignee to the estate and effects of the insolvent, Mr. Hammet, applied for leave to file an appeal to the Full Bench, which was granted. During the present month Mr. Cawasji Sethna, on behalf of the Official Assignee moved the Full Court for a rule, calling upon the plaintiff's to show cause, why the decree of the lower court should not be set aside on the ground that the estate of Mr. Haumet was vested in the Official Assignee. Subsequently the rule came on for argument before the Full Bench, when their Honours, the Acting Chief Judge and Acting Second Judge, after hearing the both sides, reserved the judgment, which the Chief Judge delivered yesterday.

The Chief Judge, in delivering judgment of the Court, said: The question before the learned Second Judge was a mixed one of fact and law. If his finding on the question of fact is a correct one then the law of the case is of easy application. It seems the insolvent Hammet made the purchase of the goods from Hamilton and Co., leading them to believe that he was furnishing his new house and was a man of means who could pay cash. The purchase was made at reduced rates on cash terms and Hamilton and Co., found that the money was not paid and promised they asked for a return of the articles sold, or threatened to charge credit terms. The insolvent promised to pay in a day or two, but he failed to do so, and filed his schedule. The Official Assignee now claims the goods, as having been under the order and disposition of the insolvent. The Official Assignee has no better claim against the Vendor than the insolvent himself. The Court, on hearing the case was of opinion that there were decrees against the insolvent, and he was in impecunious circumstances and the purchase was made without any intention of paying for the goods, and under section 17 of the Court Act it is a fraud to make a promise of payment with the intention of not to perform it. The Court, therefore, held that on account of the fraud the vendors were entitled to come and disaffirm the sale. A suit is to vrongagainst the purchaser on the assignee could not. He under the circumstances, and the case of Lord vs. Green, 15 MEW, 216, is an authority in point. In the case of Clough vs. L and N W Ry. Co., L. R. 7 Ex. 26, the vendor was allowed to put in a plea disaffirming the contract of sale on the ground of fraud at a very late stage of the suit. No doubt the buyer having possession of such goods obtains the right of pawning or selling them to innocent third party, and as against such third party the vendor who has by his stupidity allowed the possession and enabled the buyer to deceive an innocent party, has no remedy. But that agreement ought not to prevail in favour of the claim now made by the Official Assignee for he has no better claim to the property than the insolvent himself could have. Having obtained the goods by fraud there was no absolute sale of the goods to the insolvent and the vendor had the right to step in and disaffirm the contract and claim back their goods. The rule must therefore be refused and the judgment confirmed.

THE LATE MR. VURJEEVANDAS MADHOWDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

WE have been requested by the joint honorary secretaries of this fund to state that the following further amounts have been Subscribed to the above fund.

Amounts previously subscribed Rs.	11,441
Messrs Framjee Sons and Co	200
Mr Mathooradas Lowjeebhoy	100
Mr Damodhas Tapidas	100
Mr J A Sassoon	75
Mr Tribhowandas Jugjeewandas	51
Messrs Luckamsee Napoo and Co	51
Mr Lallobhoy Chaggoolal	51
Messrs Champsee Bhara and Co	51
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Mr Ramdas Bhanjee	50
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Dr Thomas Blaney, C I E	50
Mr Hajee Esmael Goolmahomed	50
Mr Jumnadas Lulloobhoy	41
Mr Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee M Jeejeebhoy	35
Mr Jugmohundas Samadas	31
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Mr Bhawandas Dalmchellas	25
Messrs Bhugwandas and Hurkisondas Nagindas	25
Mr Devidas Hurvulubhdas	25
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Mr Vithaldas Varjeevandas	25
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Messrs Heerjee Khetsey and Co	25
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Mr Damjee Arjun and Co	25
Total Rupees	13,365

GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN has been obliged to abandon altogether the early portion of his proposed tour, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to carry out any portion of his programme. He has been suffering from a troublesome indisposition, which though now somewhat subsided, obliges him to keep absolutely quiet.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

ALLEGED SALE OF A SHARE OF FAMILY PROPERTY.

DWARKANATH SADANAND KALE VS. MUNCHERSHAH BOMONJEE CHOTHIA.

THE plaintiff prayed that the conveyance executed by him might be declared to be void and of no effect, and that upon his paying the sum of Rs. 1,485, or other sum, the conveyance should be ordered to be returned to him and cancelled; that in the alternative and if the court should hold the conveyance to be binding, the defendant should be ordered to pay the balance of the sum of Rs. 25,000. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Mansukial, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee, Dyabhai and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plantiff stated that he attained the age of eighteen years on the 23rd March 1895, and that in October of the same year, he became desirous of borrowing small sums of mone". He was taken by one Devidas Pitamber to the office of Messrs. Tyabjee Dyabhai and Co., where he signed a receipt for Rs. 1,000 and executed a deed. He signed the receipt relying upon the promise of Devidas Pitamber that the amount would be paid to him on the completion of the loan transaction, but save a few petty sums, he had received no portion of the Rs. 1,000. He moreover, executed the deed without understanding its purport, relying on the representation that it was the usual form for securing repayment of the Rs. 3,000, which he believed he was then about to receive. Subsequently a sum of Rs. 750 was paid to him. In December 1895, he was induced to affirm a plaint, praying for partion of his family property and claiming a quarter share therein, and was then offered by Mr. Chandoolal Dayabhai, of the firm of Messrs. Tyabjee Dyabhai and Co., a sum of Rs. 480, which he refused to receive, claiming Rs. 1,500 as the balance

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Allotments in London yesterday only 30,000 in Bills was allotted at 1s. 3 11-16d., tenders at this rate being accepted in full, Rs. 10,000 having been given to Calcutta, and Rs. 20,000 to Bombay. 10 lakhs of Wire Transfers were also allotted to Bombay at the same rate, at which tenders were accepted in full; this price showing a decline of 5-32d. from the previous Wednesday's allotment rate for Telegraphic, no extra allotments having been made meantime. Yesterday ½ lakh extra Bills on Calcutta were placed at 1s. 3 11-16d. It is announced that 30 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 3-8d. per rupee.

Consols declined 3-16 per cent. yesterday to 110 3-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was still quoted at 119. The Bank and market rates of discount were unchanged. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. lower, at £63¾. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-16d., to 29 15-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher, at 4·85¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. higher, at 102½; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·24½.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 37½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and next month to Havre, market steady; and Bombay Linseed on the spot in London at 36½s. per 416 lbs., buyers.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 7-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; and the only alteration in other prices was a decline of 1-16d. in Egytian "Fair" Brown, at 5¾d. per lb. The market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was quieter.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower, at 7 11-16 cents per oz.; and February Futures declined 15 points, to 7·59. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the present season's total Receipts, to date, and those in the two years preceding for the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts'.	38,000	36,000	49,000
Four days' do.	194,000	148,000	237,000
Since 1st September	3,095,000	2,173,000	3,209,000

No further change in prices in our local Cotton market has taken place to-day, and the feeling has been steady; but business has been very slack in both directions. Exporters have bought 300 Bengal, at Rs. 152; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 172; and Akola, at Rs. 180-4—all ready new Cotton; while the Mills have taken 200 old Broach, at Rs. 200; and 100 new Bengal, at Rs. 152 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports usual this morning disclose no amelioration in the position generally, the drought continuing and the cereal harvests failing in many parts in consequence and threatening famine. With regard to Cotton we have nothing to add to our advices at the beginning of the week, except that the plants in the Broach district were showing bolls rapidly ripening in bright fair weather.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There has been no change in these markets to-day, the feeling having been steady in both with a moderate export business passing, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,821 bales.
Wheat	6,978 cwts.
Linseed	2,737 "
Rapeseed	670 "
Gingellyseed	6,110 "
Castorseed	3,735 "
Rice	4,428 "

FREIGHTS are steady. There has been some business done for Marseilles at 9s. to 9s. 6d. per ton; but 10s. 6d. is now asked, and for picked ports holders of tonnage want 12s. 6d. per ton for November shipment which takers are unwilling to pay, so that there is little or no important business passing.

EXCHANGE opened quiet and unsettled at 1s. 3 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3¾d. for three months' sight Credits. A small business was done in Bank Wire Transfer, at 1s. 3 7-16d.; but rates fell away thereafter to 1s. 3 13-32d. for Demand. At the close, Banks were unwilling to do business either way, and we may quote rates nominal as follows:—

		per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 3-8d.	"
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Credits Do.	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
Francs Do.	1·64 ¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A smart advance has taken place in this market to-day, 3½ per cents., which opened at 100 1-16 for cash and the settlement having risen to 100 13-16 in both positions with a firm feeling and left off 1-8d. per cent. higher, say to 100 5-8. Threes have been quoted at 98¾.

SHARES.—There has been a little more doing in this market to-day and the shares of some 10 Cotton Mills have advanced; while in the case of 4 they have declined. We have also to note an advance of Rs. 2¼, in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,312½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Basreh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 19th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	19	2	55 p.m.	..	10
Suez	19	2	55 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 19th November 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	7	..	1
" Karachi	...	20	..	8
" Madras	...	57	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 18.

10 p.m. ... 82·3

THURSDAY.—NOVEMBER 19.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	85·6
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	85·6

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

154-96—Wadia and G—Framjee Manockjee Poonjiajee and others vs Muncherjee Manockjee Poonjiajee—Bicknell M and M. Part heard.
151-96—Little and Co—Vassonjee Mansing and others vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J C Cama.
492-87—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia vs Vassonjee Mansing and others—Little and Co, and J C Cama.
371-96—Brown and M—Runchordas Haridas vs Madhowjee Thackersey and another—Thakurdas D and C.
50-96—Thakurdas D and C—Rehmubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.
188-96—Ardeshir H and D—Anandjee Dayal vs Waljee Mathuradas—Hiralal M and M.
325-96—In person—Framjee Adurjee Mistry vs Louis Francis Quiny—Chalk W and S.
477-96—Muljee and R—Savitribai vs Jugannath Ramjee and others—J C Cama.
650-94—Payne G and S—Hargowandas Mohanji vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhajnag and others—Crawford B and Co.
456-95—J Peace for Pauper—Mohomed Ibrahim bin Mohomed Ali alias Fuckeer Saheb Chugay vs Hussoon Mohomed Chugay—M H Khan and Crawford and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

INDORE.

DEATH.

GUNION—November 16, at Indore, Geoffrey Andrew, infant son of R. H. Gunion.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOW—November 15, at 4-1, Camac Street, the wife of Basil S. Dow, of a son.
MACDONALD—November 15, at 32-5, Beadon Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. K. C. Macdonald, D. S. of Police, Pegu, Burmah, of a son.

DEATHS.

PRESTON—November 14, at Madras, Beatrice Josepha, the dearly loved wife of H. St. John Preston.
TALLENT—November 15, at Poonamallee, Grace Susan, the beloved third daughter of Surgeon-Lieutenant and Mrs. H. Tallent, aged 22 years, 9 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1896.

IT is in the nature of things that the Powers which obligingly favoured China with the millions wherewith to pay the first instalments of the indemnity to Japan, and the ransom of the Liao-Tao Peninsula, would not neglect the financial necessities of Turkey, now that the Sultan has practically accepted a Russian Protectorate. A few weeks since Count Nelidoff informed the Porte that having regard to the pecuniary difficulties in which the Turkish Government was placed by recent political events the annual instalments of the war indemnity of 1878 would be reduced by one-half. It was not to be supposed that financial complaisance would stop there. Russia, which has already borrowed thirteen milliards from her French friends to open up her vast territories by gigantic railways, and complete armaments exceeding those of any other military State, will not hesitate to draw upon their friendly bankers for the accommodation of an impecunious neighbour. The Sultan only needs money to be in a position to put in the field 700,000 excellent soldiers, drilled and trained by German officers expressly selected for the purpose by the Emperor William. A Potentate in subordinate alliance who can dispose of such formidable military resources is not likely to be left without the wherewithal to make them effective. The telegram to hand to-day does not specify the Governments that are "discussing the means to be adopted to help Turkey financially," the general designation of "the Powers" being used. But neither Austria nor Italy have any money to spare for a neighbour; nor is Germany likely to be more prodigal of her thalers than of the bones of a Pomeranean grenadier when it is a question of helping or hindering the Turk. As for Great Britain, it will not in the least surprise any one to learn that the British Government first desires the Powers to agree to measures to secure good government, before discussing the means of helping the Turkish Government financially. As the measures in question have been formulated, and the Sultan has issued orders for their immediate introduction, the stipulation can only mean that the Ministry does not see its way to asking the House of Commons for a subsidy, or to guaranteeing a loan to relieve the pecuniary embarrassment of the Sultan. The Powers which concern themselves in the matter may be assumed without much risk of being mistaken to be Russia and France, who will no doubt know how to secure some equivalent more tangille than the gratitude of Abdul Hamid II., for their benevolent solicitude in the hour of his tribulation.

All this was not foreseen when German officers wers employed—with the warm approval of the British Government—to reorganise the Turkish forces and place them on a basis which would enable the Porte to raise the standing army of 300,000 men on a peace footing to 700,000 on a declaration of war. It was intended that the renovated forces of the Ottoman Empire should co-operate on an emergency with the armies of the Triple Alliance. It seems now as if the military strength of the Ottoman Empire—which is still considerable if the sinews of war be supplied from some external source—is at the disposal of the Dual Alliance. The weapon which was sharpened and polished by German craftsmen may be turned against the Triplice. How has all this come about? According to Mr. H. W. Wilson, a most pessimistic writer, in the *Fortnightly Review*, it is all due to the subterranean diplomacy of the late Prince Lobanoff. The catalogue of that statesman's achievements is of quite portentous length, as drawn up by this free and by-no-means friendly hand. Having seen that England stood in Russia's way both in the far and near East, "he made it the labour of his life"—he was only eighteen months at the Russian Foreign Office—"to humiliate his antagonist, and he succeeded." He brought about the estrangement between England and Germany—an estrangement generally understood to be due to the rise of an aggressive Colonial Party in the latter country; and he was brilliantly successful in a scheme for a great combination against England. "To Russia and France he added China, Japan, Turkey, and Bulgaria, while he compassed the neutrality of Germany, Austria, and Italy. At the hour of destiny, when his plans were now ripe for action, the hand—shall we say of God?—struck him down as suddenly as he had struck Stambuloff. But though he has fallen, the prosecution of his schemes will be continued, if not with his iron tenacity and extraordinary political insight, at least with the customary subtleness and craft of Muscovite diplomacy." While admitting the convenience for many purposes of securing a good scapegoat to carry over one's sins out into the desert and thus absolve everyone also from blame, we should be inclined to assign some of the successes achieved by others at our expense to the neglect of President Lincoln's homely adage as to the danger of swapping horses when crossing a stream. If China and Turkey can be said to have joined a hostile combination against us, the fact is not wholly or even mainly due to the Machiavellian craft of a Russian Foreign Minister, who was only one of the ruck of Muscovite Ambassadors two years ago. The unwelcome change of the political situation in Pekin can be explained by causes such more simple. For some fifttteen years China was the pivot of British diplomacy in the Far East. We counted on China as a natural ally against Russian and other foreign aggression in that sphere of influence. The Japanese war seemed to show that the Island Empire was the stronger as well as the most aggressive and successful. Without waiting for the end, we turned the cold shoulder to China; refused the invitation of Prince Lobanoff to intervene and prevent the annexation of a large tract on the mainland, dominating the capital, by Japan, and in divers ways manifested our sympathy for the Rising Sun. We handed over a very secure position at Pekin to the Russian enemy, and quite failed to secure an equivalent position in Japan. Since China was the pivot of our policy in the Far East, we should have stood by her in her difficulties, and moderated the demands of her exacting and very short-sighted foes.

We committed a precisely similar mistake in respect to the Sultanate of Turkey. The maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was the cardinal note of our policy in the Near East for half-a-century. We sent our fleet to support the Sultan against Russia within two years of the Bulgarian atrocity agitation, which had set the Russian armies in motion. We gave back the Armenians to Turkish rule, and covenanted to protect the Sultan's authority in Asiatic Turkey by force of arms against Russia. That was a clear and definite and well understood policy. But suddenly and without any apparent cause we decided to reverse it. As Mr. Wilson truly says, half the newspapers in England began last year to invite Russia to take possession of Constantinople and oust the Turk. When he suggests that Prince Lobanoff inspired half the British press to take that line, he shows that he is not conversant with the fundamental facts of the present situation. The inspiration came from very different quarter. But the suggestion was virtuously waved set aside by Russia, which had and has a different solution in view, the nature of which is sufficiently indicated by the discussion now in progress as to the best means of financing the Sultanate. That it was wise—having regard to the possibility, nay the certainty that any change of front would be immediately turned to our detriment—to publicly announce that we would never again go to war in defence of the Ottoman Empire, few will now pretend to believe. Russia was not so squeamish. She sent her officers to inspect and strengthen the fortifications of the Dardanelles and made no secret of her determination to assist in their defence if our fleet attacked them. We endeavoured to swap horses in crossing a very dangerous stream, and have profitted as little by the attempt in the Near East as we have done in the Further East. In each case we have given our steeds to Russia, and have so far got none in exchange. We shall probably do better when we have more epxerience in such deals. The present phase of international politics is in its nature transitory; it has no element of permanence. As Lord Dufferin well said, the alliances of the Great Powers are always kaleidoscopic. Who would have been believed that ventured to predict five short years ago that the Triplice would perceptibly yield the first place in the European system to a new combination not then in existence? Without a Sadowa or a Sedan that combination dominates the Continent and makes its influence felt from Constantinople to Pekin. But only for a season. Another turn of the kaleidoscope may give some new consternation equally unexpected and no less startling.

MR. DEMETRIUS BOULGER'S Life of the hero of Khartoum has made its appearance, and is attracting lively attention in various circles. With reference to Gordon's short-lived connection with the Marquis of Ripon, Mr. Boulger tells us much that will be read with interest in India, particularly by those who were in the country at the time and remember the excitement caused by his resignation within a few days of his arrival in Bombay with the new Viceroy. "Up to this I have," he said, just after his acceptance of the Private Secretaryship, "been an independent comet; now I shall be a chained satelite." In his last moments in England he wrote to Sir Halliday Macartney:—"I am afraid that I have decided in haste to repent at leisure." After he had taken the decisive step he wrote:—"It was a living crucifixion; I nearly burst all the trammels, and £100,000 a year would not have kept me there. I resigned on June 2 and never unpacked my official dress." His discovery that he was by temperament and experience unfitted for the post he had too hastily accepted, was not the only reason, however, that induced him to part company with Lord Ripon. The sudden change in the policy of her Majesty's Ministers with respect to Afghan affairs also weighed very heavily on his mind and contributed to his resolve not to remain in India any longer. One part of Mr. Boulger's work seems iikely to excite a good deal of comment, and already it has led to some controversy. We refer to what he says about the ill-starred Khartoum Mission and the equally unfortunate Relief Expedition. Mr. Gladstone's Government is denounced for its vacillation and indecision, but Mr. Boulger does not hold the Liberal Cabinet responsible for the murder of Gordon. That calamity he lays at the door of the present British Minister in Cairo and the Commander-in-Chief. Of the former Mr. Boulger writes:—"Lord Cromer has filled a difficult post in Egypt for many years with advantage to his country, but in the matter of General Gordon's last Nile mission he allowed his personal feelings to obscure his judgment. He knew that Gordon was a difficult, let it be granted an impossible, colleague; that he would do things in his own way in defiance of diplomatic timidity and official rigidity, and that, instead of there being in the Egyptian firmament the one planet, Baring, there would be only the single sun of Gordon. All these considerations were human, but they none the less show that he allowed his private feelings, his resentment at Gordon's treatment of him in 1878, to bias his judgment in a matter of public moment. It was his opposition alone that retarded Gordon's departure by seven weeks, and, indeed, the delay was longer, as Gordon was then at Jaffa, and that delay, I repeat it solemnly, cost Gordon his life. Whoever else was to blame afterwards, the first against whom a verdict of guilty must be entered without any hope of reprieve at the bar of history was Sir Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer." So much for poor Lord Cromer.

MR. BOULGER'S fierce indictment of Lord Wolseley is too long to be quoted here, but we may say that the author not only condemns the plan of campaign, but its execution. He has no hesitation in saying that in the first and highest degree Lord Wolseley was alone responsible for the "most ignominious failure in the military annals of this country," and that in a very minor degree Sir Charles Wilson might be considered blameworthy "for not having sent off one of the steamers with a small reinforcement to Khartoum on January 21, before even he allowed Cassim el Mousse to take any part in the attack on Metemmah. Mr. Moberley Bell, writing as the former correspondent in Egypt of the leading journal, has come to the rescue of Lord Cromer. To anyone who knows Lord Cromer, Mr. Moborley Bell says, the absurdity of the charge against that distinguished official—an official who, according to Lord Charles Beresford, has done more for Egypt and the Egyptians than did Rameses the Great—is its own refutation. Mr. Moberley Bell does not stop here, but goes on to declare that the reluctance of Lord Cromer to employ General Gordon was shared by every single person in Egypt "who had knowledge of facts of which Mr. Boulger is evidently in complete ignorance." Mr. Moberley indeed reproaches himself for not having used more strongly the influence he possessed as a newspaper correspondent "to prevent the commission of that worst blunder of the many we have committed in Egypt—the mission of Gordon to Khartoum." Another correspondent, whose communication is also printed in large type, replies to Mr. Boulger's strictures on Sir C. Wilson. Lady Wade also writes somewhat warmly to refute the startling statement of Mr. Boulger to the effect that her husband, the late Sir Thomas Wade, had in 1880 with another colleague supported a proposal of the German Minister, Herr von Brandt, that Li Hung Chang should march on the capital with his army, depose the Emperor and establish a government of his own. Sir Thomas Wade was perhaps the last man who would have in any way encourage, much less "support," the views attributed in Mr. Boulger's volumes to Herr von Brandt. The latter is still alive, and may be expected to say something about the designs imputed to him. Altogether it will be seen that Mr. Boulger has raised a pretty hornet's nest about his ears, and everyone will be curious to see how he defends himself.

IT has been officially notified that Government will reassemble in Bombay on Tuesday, December 1st.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, a long discussion resulted from the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, for the appointment of qualified medical men on a salary of Rs. 200 to Rs 300 a month, to be designated—Deputy Health Officer for each ward in the city to inspect and look after the sanitary condition and general health of the city. Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Bhalchandra, and others who opposed the proposition, urged that a committee had already been appointed on the question of the reorganization of the Health Department, and therefore, the resolution was premature. That the executive had not expressed their opinion on the subject was another ground of opposition. In the end the resolution was carried by 29 voees to 10.

THE inhabitants of Yeola have not yet lost their unenviable reputation for riotous behaviour. Hence the Bombay Government consider it expedient temporarily to increase the strength of the police in the town for a further period of one year in continuation of the periods sanctioned in previous Notifications.

To the long list of inventors of shorthand systems must be added the name of Mr. P. J. Braize, the managing proprietor of the Bombay Typewriting Company. Mr. Braize adumbrates his system of "Commercial Phonographic Shorthand" in a nicely bound three-rupee manual. He asserts that since the beginning of the seventeenth century shorthand has evolved and been brought to its present usefulness by "the accumulation of the best parts of different methods published since that time." The meaning of this is that each new inventor has availed himself of the efforts that have gone before, and has assimilated them into his system. Where Graham, Taylor, Pitman, and a host of others have gone Mr. Braize has not the slightest fear to tread, and he comes forward with a system in which he has "taken the best wherever found." The result, in his opinion, is a system of shorthand remarkable for simplicity, legibility and brevity,—characteristics which by the way every inventor of stenography claims. But Mr. Braize asserts that his shorthand can be learned much more quickly than any other. The "exasperating nonentities," and "glaring inconsistencies" observable in other systems "dificient in their rudimental structure" are here abolished. As we have not given the new system a trial we are unable to say how far in practical experience it will fulfill the promises made for it by the author. If it meets his expectations the system will bring about a revolution in shorthand writing which will carry its author to wealth and fame.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 17, was 704, giving a death-rate of 42·14 per annum per thousand as against 27·14 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·46 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 189 died from fevers; 113 phthisis; 52, diseases of the nervous system; 36, affections of the respiratory organs; 10, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 38, still-born; 4 old age and debility 3, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 35; Brahmin, 20; Bhatia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 359; Hindu outcaste, 52; Mussalman, 177; Parsee, 16; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 1; European, 5; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 238 as against 30 the corresponding period of last year, and 286 the average over the past five years. The deaths from bubonic fever were 53.

MR. D. DAVIES, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India a further extension for three months of the leave on medical certificate already granted to him.

AT a general meeting of shareholders of the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, the directors' report and audited acc

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LI HUNG CHANG RETIRING.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The *Times'* Singapore correspondent says it is reported that Li Hung Chang is retiring, being disgusted with the treatment he has received since his return.

RUSSIAN AID FOR THE INDIAN FAMINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.

The Metropolitan of Moscow and the principal Russian papers have opened Indian Famine Funds.

Wheat is rising largely in South Russia, and also freights.

It is announced that agents from Bombay are coming to conclude contracts.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Powers are now discussing the means to be adopted to help Turkey financially, so as to enable her to introduce reforms.

Great Britain, however, first desires the Powers to agree to measures to secure good government.

MORE PROMOTIONS.

Majors Bradshaw and Edwards have been gazetted Lieutenant-Colonels for their services in Nyassaland.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the Bombay mails of the 14th November, arrived at Aden, at 7-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 18th November.

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Colonel Donald Robertson, late Resident, Gwalior, has been appointed Resident of Mysore.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

It has been decided that only those officers who have passed in tactical fitness examination are eligible for the post of Second-in-Command of regiments. Officers who are already second-in-command, who have not passed the prescribed test, are required to go up at once, failure involving loss of appointment.

GENERAL DUNCAN AT PALANPUR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

PALANPUR, Nov. 19.

His Excellency General Duncan, returning, to-day, by mail train from Deesa, lunched at the station with his Highness' Dewan, Sir Shermohmed Khanji Saheb Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Colonel Jackson, and Major Wapshare. After the lunch, which was a sumptuous one, a reception was held. The two Princes, Mr. Goghill, and Mr. Dullabhji, Chief Minister, were also present among others. Salutes were fired by the Durbar artillery at the time of arrival and departure of his Excellency.

PARSEE CRICKETERS AT MHOW.

MHOW, Nov. 19.

Mhow won the toss, and scored 145. Cricked made a free 46, but missed five times; Frazer made 23; Young a splendid 21; Gibbs, 19, not out; Scoones, 17; and Pavri, 4. Meherhomji took 3 wickets; Chinoy, 2 and Raja (jun.) 1. Parsee fielding was wretched. They missed nine easy catches. Limji took four catches. No extras.

The Baronet started badly. Mehta made a timely 38; Raja an excellent 35; Limji, 13, not out; and Uttum, 4. Spicer took 2 wickets. The Baronet's total was 119, wickets 8. Mhow fielded splendidly.

RAIN AT SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 19.

Good steady rain has falls continually from 5 o'clock, this evening. The Marwadi grain-dealers are feeling despondent, as the prices are likely to fall considerably. Serious anxiety is for the present averted, and the agricultural classes are happy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, from Colombo, Madrs, and Calcutta, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, with China Mails left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

The P. and Co.'s s. s. Massilia with homeward Australian mails, left here at 4 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, from Calcutta, left here for Suez, yesterday evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 19th instant, via Lamu, and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 25-32

The Manchester Market has been quieter.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	29 15-16

THE WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning and throughout the day the sky over Bombay was covered by cloud, which rarely allowed the sun-beams to come through. There was scarcely a breeze; the stillness being such as usually presages a storm. Between five and six in the evening a gentle rain fell, just sufficient to water the roads. As the evening advanced, vivid lightening was seen to the south-west out at sea, accompanied by occasional gusts of wind. Good showers, but very brief ones, fell at intervals up to the time of going to press.

Commander Wilson, Port Officer of Bombay, received the following telegram from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla, at 1-5 p.m., to-day:—"Storm signal; hoist signal number one, drum to indicate cyclonic storm in existence in Arabian Sea, which will probably cross track of vessels, leaving port for other coast ports or Aden." Accordingly storm signal No. 1, a drum signifying a storm in the Arabian Sea, has been hoisted on the Town Castle flagstaff. Captain W. Britten, of the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Landaura, which arrived in harbour this morning from Calcutta, reports having experienced squally weather with heavy rain from Ceylon to Mangalore.

In connection with the complaint which has been made regarding a vexatious restriction on the importation into India of rifles sighted to over 300 yards, all sportsmen will be glad to hear that the Government of India has instructed Custom officers that one "non-sporting" rifle per man is to be considered the "reasonable quantity" which a person of the exempted classes may import for his own private use, without having to go to the trouble of procuring a special importation license from the Governor-General-in-Council.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

(*Per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, Captain Rassevich, from Trieste*).

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

THE RUSSIAN INDEMNITY.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.

THE GERMAN RAILWAY IN EAST AFRICA.

THE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople, which reached London on the night of October 30, says:—Excitement, almost approaching to panic, was caused in Constantinople yesterday by the sound of guns of the French guardship Leger, which was practising in the sea of Marmora. The reports of the guns were distinctly heard in the town, but as soon as the cause became known the excitement subsided.

In the evening the Porte addressed a verbal note to the French Embassy stating the facts, and urging that practice should be carried on at a greater distance from the city. The Embassy replied verbally that it regretted that alarm had been caused on the occasion in question, but that the people should become accustomed to the sound of the firing.

The Embassies having pointed out to the Porte that the Ottoman Delegates on the Commission for the Reorganisation of the Gendarmery in Crete were ignorant of French and held no military rank equal to that of the Foreign Military Attaches, the Porte will appoint other delegates.

The negotiations for a loan of £T500,000, based on the contribution of the Lighthouse Administration to the Porte, have been resumed, the Director of the Administration, who is conducting the negotiations, having reduced the rates of interest and commission from 12 to 10 per cent.

The Ambassadors of the Powers held a meeting to-day at the residence of Sir Philip Currie.

A St. Petersburg telegram states it is announced that, in view of recent political developments, which have incontestably had a prejudicial effect on Turkish finances, the Russian Finance Minister believes that he must reduce the yearly instalment of the war indemnity due from Turkey to Russia under the Treaty of May 14, 1892, for next year from one million roubles in gold to half a million.

THE TALKED-OF EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

THE *Westminster Gazette* of Oct. 31st writes:—The *Daily Graphic* gives on its own account this morning "on reliable authority" the statement of the *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent yesterday that the Emperor of Russia is taking back with him to St. Petetsburg a scheme for the summoning of a European Conference to deal with the problems raised by the present crisis in Turkey.

The reason why no final decision has been arrived at during the recent Imperial tour of Europe is (says the *Daily Graphic*) that his Majesty is anxious that the Conference shall not result in a *fiasco*. Hence he resolved to take no decisive action until the full consequences of the new departure had been studied by General Vannoffsky, the Minister of War, and M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, and reported upon by those statesmen. This is the more necessary, inasmuch as the Emperor anticipates that the chief burden of any action that may be resolved upon may fall on Russia. Moreover, it is stated that in the event of the Conference not agreeing upon a definite course of action the Czar desires to be in a position to carry out alone such proposals as he may have previously submitted to the Powers.

The *Daily Graphic* learns further that the negotiations with the Powers have so far not touched the question of a European mandate to Russia.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, discussing the Russo-German Treaty, thinks that France cannot be very pleased to hear that Russia six years ago offered Germany the renewal of a treaty which made the idea of "revenge" quite hopeless, and that the autocratic Czar condescended to offer his hand graciously to the French Republic because Germany had refused it.

BISMARCK'S RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten* of October 31 replies at length to the strictures passed by the official *Reichsanzeiger* upon its recent disclosure regarding the conclusion by Prince Bismarck of a Treaty of Neutrality with Russia, which was co-existent with the Triple Alliance. The Hamburg paper says: "The negotiations of those days, between Germany and Russia are no strict State secrets at all, but belong to history, and there was no necessity for keeping them secret so far as Germany and the Triple Alliance were concerned. It was done solely in compliance with the wish of Russia. Publicity would have been to the interest of Germany. We had nothing to be ashamed of in the whole transaction. On the contrary, all peace-loving Germans have just grounds to look back upon it with satisfaction. The assertion that there was any disloyalty to the Triple Alliance was totally untrue. The text of that alliance even allowed Austria to maintain neutrality in the event of a French attack upon Germany, and in the same way an unprovoked attack by Germany upon Russia left Austria neutral under the terms of the Triple Alliance. The whole Triple Alliance *in corpore* could, if Russia were willing, conclude the same agreement without abandoning its main purpose. This would tranquillise all friends of peace and, if there was any inclination on the part of Russia it would be expedient to-day to renew the treaty which was abrogated in 1890." As to the remark of the *Reichsanzeiger* that it would neither supplement what was incomplete in the original statement of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* nor correct what was inaccurate, the latter paper observes that the official organ can only supplement the incomplete by publishing the whole treaty, but that of the false there was nothing in the *Nachrichten's* statement. Under the circumstances the Humburg paper considers itself entitled to demand the rectification required by the presslaw of the incorrect assertion of the *Reichsanzeiger*, such rectificat tion to appear in the unofficial part of that journal.

ATTACKS ON INDIAN PILGRIMS TO MECCA.

ACCORDING to inielligence received at Constantinople from Jedda, the insecure state of the road between Jedda and Mecca has become much worse. Caravans comprising many Indian pilgrims have been pillaged by Arabs. The British Embassy has drawn the attention of the Porte to the matter, asking that measures may be taken for the protection of the pilgrims.

ON THE EVE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A NEW YORK telegram dated Oct. 30, says:—The present Presidentiel campaign has been unprecedented for the changes in Party allegiance, due in great part to the large number of speeches and arguments and the extensive distribution of political documents, but, perhaps, mostly to the prominence given to new issues. Since a large number of persons who have changed their opinion for various reasons do not wish the fact to be known, unusual importance attaches to the silent vote.

The continuance of the odds at four to one in favour of Mr. M'Kinley is very significant, and equally so are the unparalleled demonstrations at Canton, whither, during the past two months, there has been a continuous pilgrimage of voters from every quarter of the Union. Mr. Bryan is making a trip in Wisconsin, where he is encountering crowds more antagonistic to his views than any he has met since hiss peeches in Ohio. Mr. Bryan has foughtbravely for the victory in Illinois, having yesterday made twenty speeches there. He travelled three hundred miles, addressed one hundred and fifty thousand persons. In his speeches, he declared that his defeat would simply mean four years' more agitation. He claimed that he had won the fight, and that the Republicans could not buy the Presidency this year. Referring to the high rates of money prevailing yesterday in New York, Mr. Brayan said it appeared that events themselves were aiding this great currency struggle. The rise in the rate of interest in the United States, London, Germany, and France testified that the nations were grabbing for the little gold existing, and that, instead of relieving panics, the declaration that the United States was favourable to gold would simply make money scarcer, times harder, and prices lower.

THE GERMAN RAILWAY IN EAST AFRICA.

THE Berlin and Charlottenburg Section of the German Colonial Society had a discussion on the East African Central Railway on Oct. 30. Herr von Botticher, Count Schlieffen (Chief of the General Staff), Baron Richthofen (the new head of the Colonial Department), Geheimrath Hellwig, Major von Wissmann, and a number of other experts were present. Herr Bormann, who has surveyed the proposed route of the railway on the spot, opened the discussion with a Report which I summarised some time ago. The distance from Dar-es-Salaam to Mrogoro is 258 kilometres, from Mrogoro to Tabora 775, from Tabora to Lake Tanganyika 425, and from Tabora to Lake Victoria 280. The section from Dar-es Salaam to Mrogoro is to be constructed first. The idea of a suspension railway has been superseded by that of a railway with a gauge of only 75 centimetres. The Usambara Railway has a gauge of 100 centimetres. Including the branch line to Bagamoyo, which will cost 1,100,000 marks, the railway as far as Mrogoro will cost 11,850,000 marks, and the annual working expenses are estimated at 715,000 marks, with one train a day, and at 890,000 with two. No estimates of profits have been made, but it was pointed out that the caravan traffic between the places in question costs about 6,000,000 marks a year. Herr Bormann stated, in conclusion, that a detailed Report had been laid before the Chancellor and that the negotiations promised to have a favourable result. Major von Wissmann welcomed the scheme in a speech full of confidence in the resources and future of the Colony.

THE PLAGUE IN FORMOSA.

PLAGUE has broken out at Tai-pei-fu, in the north of Formosa. Fifteen persons had been attacked by the disease up to Oct. 30.

THE RISING IN RHODESIA.

THE following telegram, sent by Sir F. Carrington, was received from Lord Rosmead at the Colonial Office on Oct. 30.

"28th October.—Baden-Powell joined Paget at Wiers, Selukwe, yesterday, and was to visit Monogola's kraal to-day. Indema, with five sub-Chiefs, came into Paget's camp and surrendered. They have been handed over to civil authorities at Gwelo. Indema said that Monogola was killed by Ware's patrol, and that Sibilisa fled away from (?) his kraal. Gwiban sent twenty armed men to Indema's kraal and incited him to fight. Mafi (? mate) Induna of Nhlompond has surrendered at Soluskis. Gambe is reported very ill."

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

THE Spanish Minister has received an official despatch from Madrid as follows:—"The rebels have been attacked in the town of Ramon, the Cabriela Hills, the Oro Mountains, and the Capellania Plantations, and the bands of Lairet, Pepe, Roque, Sartorius, and Reyes have been dispersed with heavy loss. The Spanish captured a flag, thirty-nine horses, and munitions. Derente has been routed in Pinar del Rio, with a loss of thirty-two killed and eighty wounded. The Spanish captured one hundred horses and made ten prisoners."

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

THE negotiaions on the Venezuela Question, says a Washington telegram dated Oct. 30, are still confined to the discussion of the limitation to be imposed upon any Arbitration Commission to be created, and have not reached the stage where the appointment of members of the Commission comes to be considered. At the same time, the selection of Sir R. Webster as the representative of the British Government is regarded as a not improbable contingency, when the proper time comes, in view of his official position.

FRENCH TREATMENT OF NATIVE PRINCES.

A MADAGASCAR PRINCE EXECUTED.

THE French Colonial Office has communicated the following to the Press:—"The Minister for the Colonies has received from General Gallieni a telegram, dated from Port Louis, Mauritius, October 30, announcing that the Minister of the Interior, Rainandrianampandry and Prince Ratsimanansga, convicted of complicity with a rebellion, have been sentenced to death by a court-martial and executed at Antananarivo. The Prime Minister, Rainitsimbazafy, is resigned. He will not be replaced. There is no fresh incident to record from Imerina, the northern region of which is still disturbed." The *Temps* adds that Rainandrianampandry was Governor of Tamatave during the war, and that he was made Minister of the Interior by General Duchesne. Prince Ratsimanansga was Queen Ravalo's uncle. The *Temps* states that no one will regret the two men who have just been shot.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

THE Khan of Khiva, who is paying one hundred and fifty thousand roubles to the Russian Treasury annually in settlement of the war indemnity imposed upon him by Russia, will have made the last instalment by the year 1900, when he will be granted equal rights with the Emir of Bokhara. The Khanate, while remaining an independent State under the Khan's governernment, will then be placed under Russian protection, and a Russian Diplomatic Agent will be appointed at Khiva.

A BRITISH OFFICER SEIZED BY BRIGANDS.

CAPTAIN MARRIOTT, of the Norfolk Regiment, has been captured by brigands in the district of Budrun, Vilayet of Aidin. The brigands demand a ransom of fifteen thousand pounds.

Captain Marriott had only recently arrived at Smyrna on a visit to Mr. Eppstein, a leading merchant in that part of the world, and his main object was to obtain sport. The first intimation of the occurrence was received at the Beeches, Stowmarket, the residence of Major C. Marriott, brother of the unfortunate young officer. Major Marriott proceeded to London yesterday morning and visited the Foreign Office, where every attention was paid to him. Mr. Malcolm, M. P. for the stowmarket Division, also displayed an active interest in the case. Urgent telegrams were sent to the British Consul General at Smyrna to do everything in his power to obtain the release of the captive. Communications were also addressed to the Turkish Embassy in London, and the British Ambassador at Constantinople was instructed to bring the matter to the immediate attention of the Port. It appears that, in the first instance, the brigands demanded a ransom to the extent of fifteen thousand pounds; but later reports put the sum at ten thousand pounds. Up till a late hour last evening, however, no information had reached the Foreign Office beyond the announcement of the capture and an intimation that the ransom demanded was heavy.

Captain Marriott left the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot for Smyrna at the end of September on a sporting trip, having received sufficient leave of absence. It was well understood among the officers of the Regiment that Captain Marriott was running great risks in going inland from Smyrna to shoot, but he was an extremely keen sportsman and would venture anything if good shooting was to be had. One of the Captain's peculiarities was that he always shot alone. For several years past he has spent his Winter leave shooting in various out of the way parts of the world, and only two years ago, when on a sporting trip in Corsica, he narrowly escaped being murdered.

A telegram has been received at Stowmarket, from Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., stating that the Foreign Office advises an undertaking being immediately given for the payment of the claim made by the brigands to effect Captain Marriott's release, this being preliminary to a demand which will follow from the British Government for the repayment of the money by the Porte.

DEATH OF CARDINAL HOHENLOHE.

CARDINAL HOHENLOHE expired at his residence at Rome on October 30, from an attack of apoplexy. He was born at Rothenbourg in 1823, and was a brother of the German Chancellor. Although a temporal as well as a spiritual Prince, he was noted here for the extreme affability of his manners and his kindly address, and he leaves behind him a wide circle of mourners in all ranks of life. There has been a crowd of poor people weeping at his gates all day. When Pius IX. fled from Rome, Hohenlohe refused to abandon him, and followed him to Gaeta. The Pope created him a Cardinal Priest in 1866, and he was the Arch-Priest of the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore. He was believed to hold Liberal views. In his private life he was an enlightened patron of the arts, and lent charm to any society in which he found himself by his witty and quietly humorous conversation. He had been ailing for some time before his death.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

SURGEON GENERAL W. MUNRO died on Oct. 30 at his residence in West Cromwell-road, in his seventy-third year. He was a son of the late Mr. W. Munro, Inspector General of Hospitals, and was born in 1823, took his Degree at Glasgow and L.R.C.S. in Edinburgh in 1844, and was made Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow University in 1888. He entered the Medical Department of the Army in 1844, became Surgeon in 1854, and, going through the regular steps of promotion, became Surgeon General in 1875. He served in the Kaffir War of 1846-7, in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; also in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; and with the Euzufzai Field Force, 1863; was mentioned in despatches and thanked by the Governor General in Council, and created Companion of the Bath in 1865. During this total service of 36 years he had been present at 15 battles and engagements, and at the sieges of Sebastopol and Lucknow. For these services Surgeon General Munro received, besides the C.B., the following decorations:—The Fifth Class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, the medal for South Africa, the medal and three clasps for the Crimea, with the Turkish war medal, the medal and two clasps for the Indian mutiny, and the medal and clasp for the Euzufzai campaign. Not long before his retirement he received the grant of 100*l.* a year for distinguished military service.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A PARIS correspondent states: The *Debats* mixe up with a running comment a very inadequate report of the speeches of Lord Dufferin and Lord Charles Beresford. Referring to Lord Dufferin's opinion that, though Europe does not love us, still it "cannot help respecting us as a steadfast, truth-loving, humane, and indomitable people," this journal, without absolutely traversing that statement, thinks that "Lord Dufferin's patriotic ardour carries him, perhaps, a little too far. When a whole people, when the Ministers who speak in behalf of that people, acknowledge and deplore the fact that the whole of Europe distrusts the assurances of the country, and that it is necessary that it should give some pledges of its disinterestedness, surely that steadfast, truth-loving, humane, and indomitable people has lost somewhat of its moral *prestige*, though it may retain what *prestige* is derived from power and wealth."

As to Lord Charles Beresford, the *Debats* admires and commends his frankness, but confines itself to the conveniently safe remark that "Europe" would never tolerate an English Protectorate of Egypt still less its annexation by Great Britain. The *Debats* knows, fully as well as the acute, but temperate, Minister who now holds the reins at the Quai d'Orsay that this talk about Europe doing this, that, and the other is simply what Lord Dufferin very aptly describes as arrant nonsense. It ought to know—nay, probably does know, though it has not the candour to admit it—that France is in a false position with regard to Egypt, and that neither Germany, Austria, nor Italy will raise a finger to curtail our occupation by a single day.

HOME POLITICS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN received a Deputation at Highbury, Birmingham, last night, on the subject of introducing a Bill, if possible next Session, to provide superannuation for teachers in Elementary schools under State control. The right hon. gentleman expressed himself strongly in favour of old age pensions for various classes of the community, based on the principle of individual contribution and State aid. He, however, held out no hope to the teachers that a measure would be introduced next Session, in view of other questions to be dealt with in their turn, and according to their importance and urgency. He advised promoters of any Superannuation Bill to clear the way of Amendments beforehand, as far as possible.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., addessing his constituents at Stirling, last night, referred to the Leadership of the Liberal Party. He put aside the slander that Lord Rosebery's appointment to the position was due to subterranean Court influence, and said he had knowledge that it was in accordance with the predominant opinion of his colleagues in the Government and liberal members of the House of Commons. In 1874 Lord Harhington was appointed Leader, not of toe Liberal Party but of the Opposition in the House of Commons. That position was now admirably filled, and there was no need for heart searching, counting of votes, or calculation of chances.

A PACIFIC STEAMER SUNK.

AT a quarter to ten on October 30 a collision occurred, in the Hamburg harbour, between the Dutch steamer Etna and the Pacific steamer Cordelia. The former was leaving the harbour as the latter was entering it. The Cordelia, which was being towed by two tugs, was struck with such force on the port side by the Etna's stem that she soon filled and sank. She is now lying near the south bank of the Elbe, close to the North German Refining Works. The Etna has apparently sustained serious damage, as she has not started on her voyage.

CHARGE AGAINST A MARQUIS DISMISSED.

IT is a curious story which is told by the *Chronicle's* Paris correspondent about the methods of French examinations. A trial before the Seine-et-Marne Assizes has just disclosed a system of fraud which, without being frequeat, is known to exist in French university examinations. In the present instance the Marquis de Casaux and his son, Bertrand de Casaux, with two other accomplices, Deon and Diard, were charged with the high-sounding crime of *lese-baccalaureat*. M. Bertrand de Casaux, according to the case for the prosecution, having five times failed by every process of coaching and cramming to obtain his bachelor's diploma, offered a sum of money to Deon to be his substitute and sign his papers at the faculty of Dijon. The Marquis de Casaux, after some hesitation, entered into the nefarious scheme and consented to give 3,000fr. to the fraudulent substitute. The examination was passeed with success, and the son of the Marquis de Casaux was thus enabled to be a candidate for the Military College of St. Cyr. From this moment, however, the prisoner Deon, it is alleged, began a system of blackmailing. Bertrand de Casaux was still unable to pass the preliminary examinations for a military career, and eventually quarrelled with his father. The Marquis wrote angry letters to his son, refusing money, and in a fit of revenge the latfer revealed the supposed frauds in which he had persuaded his father to become an accomplice. Notwithstanding the evidence and the strong speech by Advocate-General Berr declaring the forgeries of the Marquis de Casaux and Deon punishable with long terms of penal servitude, all the prisoners were acquitted.

Curiously enough, at Dublin, John Corway, nineteen, a farmer, has been fined £5 for personating a sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary at an examination for post of head constable, held in Dublin. Accused had made a phenomenally good examination, a fact which drew attention to the case.

DETAILS OF THE "NARCISSUS" ACCIDENT.

DETAILS have reached Plymouth from the China Squadron of the sad boating accident by which Captain Henry B. Lang, commanding H.M.S. Narcissus, and three seamen lost their lives. It appears that Captain Lang, accompanied by a few officers and men, while at Grossevitcha went for a day's fishing on the Fish River. When they were ready to return the party had to face a gale which had sprung up, rendering the journey back to the ship in such a small boat as the galley very difficult. The danger was immediately recognised by the navigating officer, but his suggestion that he should first test the ability of the boat to cross the bar at the mouth of the river was not adopted, and the galley with its load of seven commenced the journey back. While the little boat was contending against the rough seas at the bar of the river it was caught by a squall and immediately capsized. Of the crew three managed to cling to the bottom of the boat, Captain Lang and three seamen were drowned. On news of the disaster reaching the China squadron Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Buller directed the ensigns to be put at half-mast, and the fleet to go into mourning for three days.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH MEMORIAL.

VISCOUNT PEEL presided at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Submarine Telegraph Memorial held at Winchester House on Oct. 30. After Sir J. R. Robinson, Mr. F. A. Bevan, Mr. J. H. Baines, Lord Kelvin, and Mr. Underdown, Q.C., had addressed the Committee, it was felt that, owing to the necessity of securing the co-operation of the nations of the world and of the Colonies, it would be better to defer until a later period the establishment of a Memorial to Submarine Telegraphy. The following Resolutions—the first proposed by Mr. C. Bright, seconded by Mr. J. Wolfe Barry, the second proposed by Sir Robert Herbert, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Lamb—were then adopted, subject to confirmation by the General Committee:—"That it is desirable to establish a memorial to the late Sir John Pender, G.C.M.G., to commemorate the leading part he took in the establishment and development of submarine telegraphy and in its extension throughout the world. That measures be taken for promoting, in the year 1901, a general International Memorial recording the Jubilee of International Submarine Telegraphy."

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THE annual Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis was issued on Oct. 30. It shows that the authorised strength of the force at the close of the past year was 15,271, being a decrease of five on the strength at the close of the past year, an increase of one superintendent, inspectors, and an increase of 2 constables since December 31, 36 sergeants, and 2. 1895. December, 1746 were employed on 1894. Of the total number, 13,525, on Government departments, special duties for various Government and private individuals, and for public companies. The services of the men employed are paid for by the departments and individuals concerned. The number of police available for service in the Metropolis, exclusive, of those specially employed, was one-tenth of the force, 13,525. An average of one-fourth of the total duties and those excluding those employed on special duty, in accordance with on the sick list, is daily on leave, leave of absence to the regulation granting one day's leave in withdrawals from each man every fortnight. The withdrawals sick leave duty caused by men sick and on detached duty, the number averaged 500 daily. This is larger than in 1893 the in 1894, the average then being 434. But the pay average slightly exceeded that of last year. The pay of the force in 1895, including chief constables, superintendents, inspectors, sergeants, and constables, was 1,266,331*l.*

THE LONDON CAB STRIKE.

SCENES AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY scenes were witnessed at all the terminal stations in London on Oct. 30. The police on duty at the entrances to the stations had been considerably reinforced; but the pickets, who were in attendance in very large numbers, assisted by a crowd of loafers and sightseers, caused much unpleasantness and annoyance to passengers. Shortly before the departure of the Scotch express trains and the midday mails from Euston, St. Pancras, and King's-cross, scenes of the utmost confusion took place outside the stations. At Euston and St. Pancras twenty cabs were standing outside the termini at one time, the majority of the passengers gesticulating wildly and insisting upon the drivers setting them down at the departure platforms. Heaps of luggage were placed upon the pavement, in some instances a considerable distance away from the main entrance, and it was with difficulty that the police and railway officials could keep proper supervision over the articles. Nearly all the passengers who were compelled to alight at the entrances refused to pay the fare, and in many instances declined to give their names and addresses as demanded. At some of the stations the police and the railway officials informed the passengers that, as the driver had refused to convey him to his proper destination, it was not necessary to pay the fare. The pickets hooted and hissed those who gave this advice, and it was necessary on several occasions to clear the roadway for some distance from the stations. It was estimated that during the day upwards of 2000 passengers had refused to pay the drivers. The police returns to the Commissioner showed that between 1500 and 2000 names and numbers of cabmen had been taken for refusing to comply with the instructions of the passengers to drive into the stations. The Cabdrivers' Union have decided to take civil proceedings against two officials of the London and North-Western Railway Company and one of the Great Western Railway Company, for intimidation and wrongful interference between passenger and driver.

THE TRANSVAAL GOLD LAW.

WITH reference to the alarm prevailing on the Rand in regard to the operation of the new gold law, President Kruger has informed Reuter's agent that the Government would support the vested interests of industry, and all titles registered would become absolute. The Raad will be asked to confirm such an interpretation of the law. Companies not holding licences for all their claims would be allowed to take out extra ones to-morrow.

KAISER WILHELM AS DRAMATIST.

A WEEKLY paper, the *Zukunft*, states that Kaiser Wilhelm is now writing, in conjunction with a young poet, a drama which is described as a "Kaiser Drama," and the scene of which is laid partly at Basle. The young poet is said to have been introduced to his Majesty at Wiesbaden during his recent visit there, by Herr von Huelsen, the Intendant of the Theatre Royal in that town. A story is also current that his Majesty has sent a copy of Professor Knackfuss' latest picture, painted from his own sketch to all the sovereigns and princes of Germany.

ILLNESS OF LORD KELVIN.

INTELLIGENCE reached Glasgow University on Oct. 31 that Lord Kelvin was seriously ill.

The Glasgow University Rectorial election has resulted as follows: Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. (Unionist), 716; Mr. A. Birrell, M.P. (Liberal), 517.

LORD DUFFERIN.

THE Marquess of Dufferin and Ava visited Belfast on Oct. 30, for the purpose of receiving an address of welcome from the Belfast Chamber of Commerce. The ceremony took place in the Chamber of Commerce buildings, Mr. G. W. Wolff, M.P., in the chair. —In reply to the addres, in which a request was conveyed to Lord Dufferin to join the Chamber, the Marquess said the commerce of a country was the lifeblood which vitalised its energies and built it up into an organised and prosperous commonwealth. It did not merely create material wealth, but it also stimulated the intellectual faculties of the population; and, in order that trade might be prosecuted with effect in these days of competition, it was obviously desirable that it should be guarded and advised by such organisations as theirs. There was no doubt that, of late years, our mercantile classes had allowed themselves to be lulled into a somewhat false security, from which other nations were rapidly profiting, and it was, therefore, most desirable that the knowledge, intelligence, and experience of individual members of our trading community should be concentrated and focussed through such mediums as the Belfast Chamber of Commerce. In conclusion, Lord Dufferin intimated his willingness to become a member of the Chamber.

MR. GLADSTONE ON GENERAL GORDON.

MR. GLADSTONE acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Mr. Boulger's "Life of Gordon," says he could not comment on it without entering into controversies which he wishes to avoid, as he has remained persistently silent about General Gordon since the news of his death. He has in public eulogised Gordon in very warm terms, nor does he wish to withdraw anything he has said. The contemplation of Gordon's life may carry monitory suggestions, but they are of minor account, and should not be allowed to intercept our view of the nobleness which so strongly marked him.

LORD YARBOROUGH AND LORD LONSDALE.

IN the Chancery Division an *ex-parte* application was made to Mr. Justice Chitty on behalf of Lord Yarborough for an injunction to restrain Lord Lonsdale from selling the fox hounds forming part of the Quorn Hunt. In May, 1895, Lord Yarborough sold to Lord Lonsdale the dog hounds of the celebrated Brocklesby pack for 750gs., with the reservation that should Lord Lonsdale dispose of the pack within two years, he (Lord Yarborough) should have the choice to two hounds of the pack, to be returned to him free. Plaintiff now understood that Lord Lonsdale was closing an offer for the whole of the pack without carrying out the provision of the agreement. His lordship granted an injunction.

LORD BLACHFORD (Frederic Rogers) was one of Mr. Gladstone's Peers. He was Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1860-1871. His letters, edited by George Eden Marindin, have just been published by Mr. John Murray. They contain the following good story credited to Lord Salisbury:—"I have not told you Lord Salisbury's story about the Duke of Malakhoff and his pheasant. He (Malakhoff) was at a battue at Strathfieldsaye and shot nothing, much to his disgust, and when the day was over it appeared that he would be extremely put out unless he was allowed or enabled to kill something; so, in spite of all the gamekeepers could think, feel, or say, a pheasant was procured, tied by its legs to the top of a post, and Malakhoff was put some thirty yards off with a double-barrelled gun. It was supposed that he would thereupon and from thence take two shots at the bird. Not a bit of it; he loaded his two barrels, walked close up to the pheasant, put the muzzle close to him, and discharged both barrels into him with 'He coquin.' The next day the Duke of Wellington told the keeper that Malakheff was a great man who had smoked to death 500 Arab men, women, and children in a cave, to which the gamekeeper replied, 'Like enough, your grace, he'd be capable of anything.'"

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

No sooner is the demand of one district satisfied, than applications for aid to another district are made to Messrs. Thakersi Mulji, who leave no stone unturned to relieve the misery prevalent among the masses of the people of the Deccan. Mr. Govindji Thakersi is to be congratulated on his public and philanthropic spirit. The prospectus of the Grain-Trading Company is in the printer's hands, and will be issued to the public most probably to-day. There are twenty-four directors, who are empowered to add to their number. Mr. Govindji is thinktng of taking rooms in the Sardar's Building, opposite the Old Secretariat, in Hummum Street, for the offices of the Grain-Trading Company. He has sent instructions to his constituents in different parts of the Presidency to ascertain the condition of the poor and the prospects of the crops. Mr. Govindji has instructed them to assist the poor people by finding them employment and providing them with food. He has built a dharmsalla at Vadhwan, which is taken advantage of by 200 people every day. Only last week about 1,000 pilgrims found shelter in it.

The fund started by the Parsi Punchayet has now reached nearly Rs. 7,000. It must be confessed, however, that many of the wealthy members of the community have not yet come forward to subscribe to it.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

In view of the prevailing scarcity, Mr. Barrow, the Accountant-General, has requested the Treasury officers of the Presidency to inform him by letter (Kanara, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, and Karachi, by deferred telegram), without fail on every Saturday afternoon, the total closing balance of the district, including that of the talukas, on that day as far as can be ascertained. He also requires to be informed at the same time of probable requirements, if any, for the following week or of the surplus which Treasury officers will be able to spare during that week for remittance or transfer to currency chest. The balance should not be the whole rupee balance only, but include notes, small coin, &c.

The undermentioned officers of the Public Works Department are transferred for duty in the famine districts as follows:—

Mr. C. T. Burke, B. E., M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to proceed to Bijapur; Mr. E. Pinhey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to proceed to Ahmednagar; Mr. C. V. Gayatonde, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to proceed to Belgaum; Mr. P. K. Chitale, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Temporary rank, to proceed to Sholapur; Mr. H. Ramannah, B.A., L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to proceed to Bijapur; Mr. P. J. Corbett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to proceed to Poona; and Mr. R. J. Kent, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to proceed to Ahmednagar.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH PLACED ON SPECIAL DUTY.

A Resolution, dated Bombay Castle, 18th November, was issued, yesterday, in reference to a letter, dated 14th November, from the Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth, on the subject of the special duty to which he has been appointed. The resolution is as follows:—

The Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth has by this time received a copy of Government Resolution No. 9000, dated 13th instant. He should arrange to deliver over charge to Mr. Betham, of the office of Conservator of Forests, C. C., as soon as possible.

2. In accordance with the request now made he may engage at once a clerk on Rs. 80 per mensem, and a karkun on Rs. 60 per mensem, and may take them from the Conservator's office, where they can be replaced by temporary employ

mated that the cost of supplying them with milk and other articles of nourishment will be Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per month. Mr. Govindji has sanctioned that expenditure, and written to his people at Barsi to see that the charity is not abused in any way.

PLENTY OF GRAIN AT AHMEDABAD BUT SUFFERING PEOPLE.

"In a land of plenty there is starvation." This, according to a correspondent, is exemplified in the case of Ahmedabad. We have in Ahmedabad about one hundred thousand maunds of grain, which is sufficient to last for several months; but the grain dealers having at once raised the prices, it has already begun to tell on the poor people. In the strict sense of the term, there is no starvation yet, but if matters do not improve quickly the situation will go from bad to worse. The Mahjans have compelled the grain-dealers for the present to sell the grain at fixed prices, but this arrangement is not likely to last long. The Mahajans have bound over the grain-dealers not to export any grain on pain of ex-communication from the Mahajan's community in case they violate the rule. Some of the grain-dealers have, therefore, thought fit to take their grain to Saburmati and other stations and to book it from thence. Two men, who are proved to nave violated the rule, are fined by the Mahajans. At present bajri can be had at rupees two and a-half per maund, juari at two rupees per maund, and wheat at three rupees per maund. The prices of the pulse and gram respectively are two rupees eight annas and three rupees per maund. There is no chance of any reduction in prices for the present. The supply from the villages is also cut off. The railway company have sanctioned an increase in the wages of their porters as grain compensation. The mill-hands are also pressing for an increase in their pay in view of the increasing prices of grain.

A GRATIFYING REPORT FROM PALITANA.

The produce in Palitana this year is not much less than that in previous years, writes a well-informed correspondent. There was a copious fall of rain in the former part of the monsoon. This supplied so much moisture to the soil that the produce is not expected to fall below twelve or even fourteen annas in the rupee. What was wanted was a goodly downpour of rain in the latter part of the season. The prices of grain are indeed high, and the poor people are now engaged in the reaping of corn and the mowing of grass. When that is over cotton-picking will begin. Some Durbari buildings are also in course of construction. Some time later ginning factories will commence their work. So there will be no lack of employment to the labouring classes, and they will be able to maintain themselves comfortably. Thus there seems to be no necessity at present for opening special relief-works to aid the poor, &c. When such a necessity arises adequate remedial measures will be adopted. Duty on the export of grain has been stopped until further orders. Duty used to be levied on grain imported from abroad. This also has been suspended until further orders. These measures will aid the subjects of the State and the corn-sellers in their dealings with each other. Further concessions will, from time to time, be made when the necessity for them becomes apparent.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE BOMBAY DISTRICTS.

The following Season Reports, for the week ending 17th November, 1896, have been published:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 15th 6 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Kharif harvest and rabi sowings in progress. Locusts appeared in seven talukas. Cattle healthy except in two talukas. Fodder insufficient in some places. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Rabi operations continue. Prices still high. Fodder scarce. Locusts in four talukas causing slight damage in one taluka.

Hyderabad.—Threshing in progress. Rabi cultivation continues. Fodder sufficient. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvest continues. Rabi sowings continue. Begari and Unhar flowing. Fodder sufficient except on Eden Canal. Prices rising specially in Thul and Shahdadpur.

Thar and Parkar.—Karif cultivation 14 annas. Rabi cultivation continues. Cattle healthy except in one taluka.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 14th November 1896).—No rain during week. Harvesting of rice, jowari and pulse going on. Other kharif crops in fair condition. Rabi cultivation in progress but to a smaller extent than usual. Cotton and wheat damaged greatly. Locusts in certain villages of Dhandhuka Taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices have risen near cent. per cent; tendency upward.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Standing crops in fair condition. Prices of grain have risen in Godhra from 27 to 26 pounds per rupee, in Dohad from 27 to 24 pounds, in Jhalod from 30 to 28 pounds. Bavto has also got dearer. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder supply sufficient. Labour sufficient.

Kaira—(For week ending 14th November 1896)—No rain during week. People engaged in raising rabi crops by well and other irrigation. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Bajri 20 lbs., rice 16 lbs. and wheat 15 lbs. per rupee respectively. Prices stationary.

Broach.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient in Jambusar, Vagra, Ankleswar and petha mahal of Hansot. Gram and lang crops withering in places for want of rain. Wheat and jowari crops damaged in Jambusar Taluka by insects called 'Khapedi,' which have begun to disappear in Vagra Taluka after causing much damage to the wheat and jowari crops. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue high.

Surat—(For week ending 14th November 1896.—No rain during week. Rice and bajri reaped. Kodra and nagli, the staple food of the poor classes in the east and south, are being reaped. Juvar, the staple food of the district working classes, is good in the northern and western talukas and middling in the southern and eastern talukas. Except tur, pulses and oilseeds in good condition. Early cotton good, late cotton middling. Wheat in middling condition. Probable outturn of rice 8 to 12 annas, bajri 6 to 12 annas, juvar 8 to 12 annas, pulses 8 to 12 annas, oilseeds 8 annas, wheat 10 annas, cotton 10 to 12 annas, kodra and nagli 4 to 6 annas. Condition of fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices have risen from 50 to 75 per cent. owing to grain-dealers' speculation. The export of grain is not great.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Reaping of jowari and picking of cotton in progress. Standing crops withered for want of rain. Sowing of rabi in irrigated land continues. Grass scanty. State of agricultural stock fair. Cattle healthy except in two talukas. Prices high, but generally steady.

Nasik—(For week ending 16th November 1896).—No rain during week. Rain badly wanted throughout the district. Reaping of kharif crops almost finished. Sowing of the rabi delayed in the jirayat lands for want of rain. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas. Cattle are being sent to graziing from some villages in the Niphad and Baglan talukas. Prices rising.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 4° warm on 11th, 13th and 17th, 5° warm on 12th, and 3° warm from 14th to 16th. Vapour in air excessive on 11th, 12th, 13th and 16th and normal on all other days. Abnormal wind from south-west on 11th; wind normal from 12th to 17th.

Thana.—No rain during week. Reaping of early crops finished and that of late rice in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle healthy except in Mahim Taluka. Prices of rice fallen in Salsette and Vada talukas and Mokhada Petha and risen in Bhiwndi and Bassein talukas. Other prices stationary.

Kolaba.—No rain during week. Harvesting of rice and other kharif crops nearly completed. Threshing commenced in places. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in parts of Alibag and Roha. Prices of food-grains not risen. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during the week. Reaping of early crops completed and that of late crops in progress. Agricultural prospects not improved. Prices of grain increasing. Cattle healthy except in Rajapur, Sangameshvar and Khed.

Poona.—No rain during week. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Kharif crop dried up and rabi sowing retarded. Fodder supply scarce except in the Purandhar and Junnar Talukas. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Prices high.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Sowing of rabi in bagayet lands in progress. Jowari already sown is in fair condition in parts and withering in others. Reaping of bajri completed; threshing commenced. Cattle selling cheap in four talukas and being relinquished by owners in two taluks. Fodder supply is being depleted. Condition of agricultural stock deteriorating. Prices high. Four relief works opened. Number on relief works about 1,400. No gratuitous relief.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 14th November 1896). —No rain during week. Young rabi crops standing in some fields are withering for want of rain. Prospects discouraging. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in a poor condition. General rise in the price of jowari throughout the district except Sholapur Town, where there has been a slight improvement.

Satara.—No rain during week. Standing crops withering for want of rain. Fodder dear. Prices high.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Season for rabi sowing almost over. Standing crops withering. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Prices of food-grains vary between 14 and 21 pounds per rupee. Famine relief test works commenced in some places. Fodder supply scarce and dear.

Belgum.—No rain during week. Crops mostly dried up. Agricultural prospects bad. Still further rise in prices. Reaping of rice crops commenced.

Dharwar.—No rain throughout the district. Rain badly wanted especially in Gadag, Ron and Navalgund. Rabi sowing retarded. Prices extremely high. Fodder supply insufficient in the eastern parts of the district. Cattle moving towards forest tracts of Kanara.

Kanara.—No rain during week. Rain indispensable for second crops and gardens. Early rice harvest nearly completed. Preparation of ground for second crop progressing. Agricultural stock healthy except in Haliyal Taluka. Prices still rising.

Rajkot.—Watering of wheat and sugarcane in progress. Harvesting of bajri and jowari completed. Locusts have appeared in some places, causing slight damage to wheat and cotton. Average price of bajri, jowari, wheat and gram 19, 22, 17 and 17 lbs. respectively per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Agtar crops 8 annas on average. Bajri 18 and jowari 20 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain wanted for rabi seedlings. Locusts have damaged wheat and sarsav (i.e. rape-seed) in parts of Kadi Division. Scarcity of fodder in Kadi. Condition of agricultural stock fair. State of crops unsatisfactory. Prices stationary.

The following season reports, for the week ending 16th November, 1896, were received too late for publication, in the last *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Shikarpur.—Rabi operations continue. Locusts in three talukas, causing slight damage in one. Prices continue high though stocks of grain are large and crops are very good. Wheat 4½ rupees, jowari Rs. 3-6-0 and bajri Rs. 3-10-0, normal rates being wheat 2½ rupees, jowari 1½ rupees and bajri 2 rupees. One and a half lakh maunds of jowari and bajri already purchased for export to Bikaner and Delhi.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvest general. Rabi sowings continue. Begari and Unhar flowing. Fodder sufficient except on Eden Canal. Grain dear.

THE FAMINE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

A correspondent sends us a copy of a letter, received from a friend at Valha Taluka, Purandhar Zilla, Poona, which states:—"We met at Poona last year. This year there being no rain there is famine. The grain prices here are as follows:—Bajri, at 1⅞ pallees per rupee; wheat, at 1½ pallee per rupee; rice, at 1¼ pallee per rupee; jowari, at 2 pallees per rupee; and pulse, at 1½ pallee per rupee. This being so, we cannot get as much as we want, though we pay for it.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DECCAN SABHA.

The new political organisation, having its headquarters in Poona, has not been long in following the example of the Sarvajanik Sabha, from which its members have seceded, in addressing the Government of Bombay on the question of the hour. The Sabha has received intelligence from a number of correspondents, and the representation is mainly occupied in narrating the information obtained from them. Suggestions thereon are to form the subject of a separate representation. The document, which is addressed to Mr. Monteath, the Acting Chief Secretary, and is dated November 18, says:—

Sir,—By direction of the Council of the Deccan Sabha, we beg to submit herewith a summary of the information received from our correspondents in the districts of Poona, Sholapore, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Karwar. The information relates to 24 Talukas—4 Talukas in the Poona District, 4 Talukas in Sholapore District, 4 in Dharwar, 2 in Ahmednagar, 3 in Satara, 2 in Bijapore, 3 in Belgaum, and 2 in Kanara. The replies were received to a circular letter, which requested detailed information about (1) Rainfall, (2) Kharip and Rabi crops, (3) Fodder for cattle, (4) Water-supply, (5) Grain stocks, (6) Relief-works, and (7) Public health.

2. It is hardly necessary to summarise the information about rainfall in detail, as it is already available to Government in their own records. Throughout the country generally the rains were excessive in the first two months, and since August they have been altogether withheld—the excessive rains spoiling the Kharip crops and the absence of later rains preventing Rabi sowings. The only noticeable features under this head are that in the Sholapore and Bijapore districts, less than half the average rainfall occurred in the first three months and no rain whatever fell afterwards, while in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar districts the later rains fell to the extent of one to three inches and proved serviceable. As regards the Kharip crops, they are estimated by our correspondents to range from 2 to 4 as. in the Poona district, in the Satara district from 6 to 8 as., in the Belgaum district from 4 to 6 as., in the Dharwar district from 8 to 12 as., in Ahmednagar from 2 to 4 as., and in the Canara district from about 4 to 10 as., while in the districts of Sholapore and Bijapur there was practically a total failure. There were no Rabi sowings generally in all districts except Belgaum and Dharwar.

3. The condition of fodder for cattle throughout the Deccan is much worse than that of the yield of the crops. The cry from all parts is that it is difficult to get fodder even now and that there will be no supply whatever as the season advances. The Hubli correspondent alone states that there is good supply of fodder. In the Sholapore district, Pandharpore, Sangola, and Karmala are in the worst possible condition in this respect and the same story comes from all parts of Bijapore. Cattle are sold to Mahars and butchers for much less than the price of their hides. Grass is all dried up or burnt and Kadaba is selling at from 40 to 50 rupees per thousand. The price of fodder has in fact everywhere risen to three times its normal rate. A more unfortunate circumstance than this rise is the fact that even when the reserved forests are opened, they will prove of very little use in many parts. The correspondents from Bijapore, Ahmednagar, and Sholapore hold out no hopes of any relief from the forests in those districts. The condition of things in Poona, Belgaum, and Satara is more hopeful. If the reserved forests are opened they may prove of use for one or two months more. In Dharwar there will be no deficiency, unless cattle from outside are sent there in large numbers. The accounts from Dharwar are more satisfactory.

4. As regards water-supply, it is generally expected that there will be no deficiency for the next two or three months; after that, except in villages along the banks of rivers or big streams, it is generally apprehended that the wells and tanks will dry up, unless steps are taken to increase the supply by sinking more wells, or digging the old wells deeper. In this connection we may mention that correspondents from almost every place find fault with the Local Board authorities for spending the local funds on purposes other than those of water-supply. This point requires the immediate attention of the district authorities all over the Deccan, who, we venture to suggest, should call upon the Local Boards to increase the water-supply in all the villages where it may be deficient and should give money help for the purpose where necessary. The immediate needs of the hour as also the permanent well being of the inhabitants will thus be ensured and useful work will be found for many people near their own homes.

5. In regard to prices Government have in their possession fuller information than any of the correspondents can supply and as the measure of a seer varies place to place it is not easy to compare the figures of one place with those of another. One general circumstance, however, may be noticed that the prices have risen from 50 to 100 per cent. all over the country, which limit is much above what is recognised in the Famine Code as marking out ordinary scarcity from famine distress. As regards stocks of grain, the correspondents in some places (Patan, Belgaum, Barsi, Dharwar, Shahapur, Shirur, and Kopergaum) give the assurance that if no export takes place from their Talukas, the stocks in hand will be sufficient for some months, if the Banias and those who have grain stores could be induced to sell them at reasonable rates. The majority of correspondents in other places, however, report that there are no stocks worth mentioning, no reserves kept by those who expected that the rains this year would be both abundant and seasonable. The general opinion therefore seems to be that stocks are insufficient and several correspondents actually ask us to urge upon Government the policy of importing grain and opening grain shops in all large market towns.

6. As regards relief-works, the cry every where is that the time has now come, when they should be opened in all Talukas in the affected districts. At least one work for each Taluka should be opened so as to find employment for disengaged labour. Government have already sanctioned relief-works in the Sholapore and Bijapur districts, and it may be of some use to the officers in the Public Works Department, if we note down here the particular suggestions made by some of the correspondents in regard to relief-works which, in the opinion of the Taluka people, will prove most serviceable at this time. The people from Paud in Mulsipeta suggest the construction of bridges over the Ramanadi and Pirungoot Streams on the Poona and Paud road, as also sinking two wells in the Tamhin and Kobarsi valleys. They also suggest a road from Paud to Mahad which, it appears, had been sanctioned before but was given up after the last famine. The Barsi correspondent suggests a light railway from Barsi to Pandharpore and a large tank near Barsi which also had been sanctioned once but was subsequently abandoned. The Dahiwadi (Satara) correspondent suggests two tanks near Andhali and Vavarhire, which were once undertaken but were subsequently left unfinished, as also a railroad from Koregaon to Pandharpore. The Junar correspondent suggests a Dharan (embankment) to the river Mandvi, which, it is calculated, will irrigate 5,000 acres of land. The Garada correspondent suggests a road from Sasvad to Shivapore which had also been once sanctioned.

7. It is a matter for congratulation that up till now public health is no the whole good. Only one correspondent from Hungal in Dharwar reports that attle disease and ague fever are prevalent in that eTaluka. All the other correspondents have no complaints to make on this head except that in the case of cattle many are dying for want of fodder in the Bijapore and Sholapore Districts.

8. As regards wages, they appear to range from two to three annas a day in the case of adult labour. The famine wages offered on some of the relief-works are stated to be 1½ to 2 as. for adult males, which at present prices in the Kopergaum Taluka of the Nagar District, from w[hich] comes, is barely sufficient [to] provide, a subsistence wage.

9. From the foregoing [summary] it will be seen that the general conditio[n] of the Deccan, as described by about 50 intelli[gent] men in 24 Talukas in 8 Districts, is of a charac[ter] diate attention of t[he] Throughout this l[arge] entering upon ve[ry] cumstance that [private] ther inactive. [Shops] at cost pric[es] have been opened at Poona, Junnar, Satara, S[holapur], Pandharpur, Barsi, Nagar, Hubli, Talegav[a], Nipani, and many other places, mostly with the h[elp] of local merchants and landholders. The sym[pathetic] relations between the poorer and richer cla[sses] have thus been preserved, and though there h[ave] been grain riots in a few places, the general peace of the Province has been well maintained by the efforts of all classes. The people rely confidently on the ability and willingness of Government to help them through the times of the coming distress and the steps recently taken by Government have already given an assurance to the public mind that it is fully alive to the gravity of the situation and the responsibilities which it involves.

A few suggestions of a general character which the Council of the Sabha are anxious to make in this connection will form, the subject of a separate representation which will shortly follow.—We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servants.

G. K. GOKHALE,
R. D. NAGARKAR,
Hon. Secretaries, Deccan Sabha.

THE LAHORE RELIEF COMMITTEE CRITICISED.

It is some weeks since a Relief Fund Committee was organised in Lahore, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and subscriptions to the amount of between 25,000 and 30,000 rupees were either paid or promised. The initial success was apparently so great that the Committee has done nothing since. May we ask, if anything is to be done, and when? It is true we hear rumours of a proposal to hand over all the available cash to a well-known local buniah, who has promised to import grain to the value of the advance made without profit to himself; but we can scarcely imagine that such a plan is the best the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the Committee can devise. The particular buniah in question, as we happen to know, has about one lakh of rupees' worth of grain in his godowns, so that if he is philanthropically inclined he might open his stores something better than the starvation rates now prevailing. All he would do, were the proposal referred to carried out, would be to sell four or five thousand maunds of his own grain, charge the funds advanced with the difference between the market rate and the rate adopted by the Relief Fund Committee, and spend the rest in replenishing his stock from Sind at the reduced freight rates now charged by the North-Western Railway. With money, as tight as it is now, even a wealthy bunnia finds it difficult to import large quantities; but in the way we have described, it would cost the particular individual in question nothing at all. At the same time he would attract all the custom of the city and in the fulness of time would doubtless appear in the *Gazette* as a Rai Bahadur. Before adopting such a proposal, it is to be hoped the Committee will inquire (by telegram if their energy can run so far) the rate at which any one of the many English firms engaged in the grain trade in Sind would be prepared to deliver wheat at Lahore. As to the necessity of doing something promptly we should imagine the Committee must be fully convinced. Flour is now selling at 6 seers, and wheat at 7 seers, rates which most unquestionably mean virtual starvation for a large section of the population. This is a mere matter of simple arithmetic. The average family contains at least four persons, for whose sustenance at the very least 50 seers of wheat and flour per month must be allowed. At the present rates this would require a total income of over 7 rupees a month, which is more than many earn. The Relief Fund Committee may not be able to do much, but they might do something.

LOOTING AT GUNTUR.

A correspondents writes from Guntur (Madras), as follows:—Yesterday (Nov. 13), from about 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 a.m. our town was in a state of confusion and chaos. On account of the scarcity of rain and the failure of crops the prices in the market had considerably risen. Rice is sold at 6 seers a rupee, ragi, millet, and other food-grains, at 6½ seers. Poor people, numbering more than 300, reduced to desperate circumstances, then went to our Sub-Collector, Mr. Gilman, to represent their grievances, who gave a deaf ear to their request and said that he would not interfere with the traders and induce them to reduce the prices of food grains. Thereupon the mob left the Sub-Collector's compound in despair, fell upon several grain-shops and looted more than 400 bags of rice and paddy. No sooner had the looting begun than our stationary Sub-Magistrate, Mr. S. Vijiasaradhy Iyengar, appeared on the scene with some Police Constables and Station-House Officer who strained every nerve to disperse the looters. He was immediately followed by the Sub-Collector who spared no pains in quelling the disturbance with thorough promptitude and arresting some of the looters on the spot. Some of the leading gentlemen of the town also tookpart in allaying the tumult. Thanks are due to the Magistracy and the police for their activity and promptitude in restoring peace and order within an hour after the occurrence.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A sort of exclusive monopoly of taking the student-world by surprise by putting questions lengthy and beyond the reach and scope of their ability to treat them satisfactorily, has been enjoyed of late by the University examiners who are generally picked out as the very pink of perfection in the art. They are often thoroughly inexperienced, and sometimes too young for it, never appreciating and fathoming the capability of the candidates. A perverse and pedantic principle is at present the predominating feature in the examiners' character. Having no greater end in view than a mammonish homage, they echo their learning acquired simply "with parrot-tongue having performed the scholar's part." It is the fluctuating standard curriculum of the examination that creates a great slaughter. One man may fancy to raise it higher. The other to keep as it may be. Since there is no fixed limit to it, what principles should the students work on knows the examiner himself alone. Nor does the Senate even. Much glaring fault can be found with the matriculation course. But it has not in the least opened the eyes of the prominent members of the Senate, such as Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, and Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the two devoted champions of the students' cause. Totally does it remain in the dark what bars these to take up the question of reforming various examination standards.

In the last matriculation a regular burst of curses has been brought down upon the mathamatics examiners by their *Satan-driven-up* paper, which coming like a thunder bolt has convulsed the whole student circle and has resulted in a general decapitation. Led away by their capricious lethorgy, it seems evident, they have never taken pretty good care to draw a perceptible parallel—*an in sine qua non* condition for a satisfactory result—between the talent—ordinary and extraordinary.

Having neither *text-books* in the subject at their disposal, nor any prescribed *limit* in the area to be travelled through, the candidates have absolutely to throw themselves at the tender mercy of their decapitators. Of course by no means the students are expected to follow the "Jack of all and master of none" policy. Such being the "cut and slash" principle of the axaminers, it is but natural that they should entertain a legitimate hope to expect a filial indulgence from them.

I fear, if the continuance of this principle is at all determined upon by them, a millennium cycle would be required to leap over an ordeal of no ordinary nature.—Yours, &c.,

D.

Nov. 15.

[This letter is published without alteration by way of showing the need there is for some Matriculation candidates to have very easy papers if they are to pass.—ED., *B. G.*]

FURIOUS DRIVING ON THE QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to bring to the notice of the Acting Commissioner of Police, through the medium of your able journal, the above most objectionable practice of some of the Natives, while driving or being driven along the Queen's Road, between Marine Lines station and the crossing near Churney Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. This seems to have increased of late to a dangerous extent; and the faces of the culprits beam with pleasure, if the horses of quiet-going citizens are frightened by their mad antics. As the parties are known, if the practice is not discontinued, I shall name them in my next communication.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 19. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 53, Harringdon Road, London, England.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

AN INCREASE IN CASES REPORTED.

WITH the change in the weather there has been again a sudden increase in cases of Bubonic Fever. The returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., show the number of fresh cases to be twenty and of deaths eleven. Whether it is the condition of weather which has raised the number cannot be said with certainty, though it is supposed that the weather has much to do with this sort of epidemic. The figures for the Fort are disconcerting, there being eight cases and three deaths. This is the first time that such a large number of cases has been reported in the A division. The Municipal authorities are doing all in their power to keep the streets clean. The flushing of gullies is continued. Every sanitary measure that science as well as commonsense can suggest has been adopted, but the fever, though kept in control, has not been effectually stamped out. In the Mandvie ward there were nine cases and five deaths, a distinct increase on the returns of one day in this as well as the previous week. In the Bhuleshwar district there have been two cases and one death, while the Girgaum ward has shown a clean bill. In the Byculla district one death and two cases are recorded. Parel and Mahim district showed clean bills. No death was reported in the hospital, where the patients, about a dozen in number, are progressing satisfactorily. The total cases of fever up to date have been 718, of which 508 have proved fatal.

DIAGNOSING THE DISEASE.

The first practical results of the bacteriological experiments that have been made during the last two months, in Bombay, respecting the bubonnic plague, are shown in the subjoined instructions, drawn up by Monsieur W. M. Haffkine for diagnosing the Bubonic Plague, and published by order of Government for general information:—

1. Symptoms of disease:
   Fever preceded sometimes by rigor. Trembling in the limbs.
   Pain, swelling, and hardening of one or rarely several superficial glands, most frequently of one in the groin, more rarely in the gland or glands of the armpit or of the cervical region.
   Delerium. Sometimes restless efforts at vomiting which may or may not be successful; constipation, or occasionally, on the contrary, diarrhœa.
   Comatose or semicomatose state of patient. Voice weak, speech incoherent.

2. The most prominent of these symptoms is the affection of superficial glands; cases, when this symptom is absent, if there are any, appear quite exceptionally.

3. In a case of Plague a microscopic preparation, made with the contents of the affected gland, will show numerous diplobacteria of characteristic shape and size, described for the first time by Kitasato in Hongkong.

4. To obtain the microbes with certainty a patient is to be selected at the height of the symptoms, with glands largely increased, and before any injections had been made into the glands. At the commencement of the swelling, or in a convalescent patient, a drop withdrawn from the gland may fail to show the microbes.

5. For making a preparation, an ordinary or a grooved needle, a spirit lamp, a microscopic slide, and 5 per cent. carbolic lotion is to be prepared. Then proceed as follows:—

Wash the skin just over the swollen gland with carbolic lotion. Allow the lotion to dry *in situ*; pass the needle in the flame of a spirit lamp and leave it to cool down. Steady the gland with the fingers of left hand so as to make it quite prominent, with the skin tightly drawn over it, and prick the gland through the skin. Press out a drop of the whitish contents of the gland, withdraw the needle and burn the part of it which has been introduced under the skin of the patient, till it is red hot. Apply the side to the drop of lymph pressed out of the gland, and spread it as uniformly as possible over about a half of the surface of the slide, avoiding any contact between the infective material and the fingers or any other object.

6. Keep the slide in the hand till it is dry, and while holding it in the hand by its free end, pass it rapidly in the flame five or six times, with the preparation upwards, till the lower surface of the slide feels by the finger is too hot to be left in contact with the finger without pain. Excessive heating or charring will make the preparation unrecognisable.

Disinfect the skin over the gland and apply a suitable dressing if necessary.

7. In a certain number of cases, pricking the gland through the skin fails to bring to the surface the characteristic material.

A more certain proceeding is to incise, with aseptic precautions, the skin over the gland, and the gland itself, and to take directly from the gland, a drop of lymph on the point of a scalpel, spreading it over a slide as directed above.

8. Another way consists in sucking up a drop from the gland by means of a sterile Pasteur pipette, protected by a cotton plug.* For this cauterise a small spot of the skin just over the gland. Break the fine end of the pipette and pass the thin part of it rapidly through the flame several times. Allow it to cool down and insert the pipette into the cauterised part of skin, steading the gland with fingers of left hand. By a boring motion introduce the tip of the pipette into the gland. The moment when this is reached will be felt by tissues offering less resistance to the penetration of the pipette.

Apply the mouth to the open end of pipette, and while constantly moving the pipette to and fro, suck up a small quantity of fluid. The best is the thick whitish contents of the gland, blood to be avoided by changing slightly the direction of the pipette or putting it deeper or more superficially. Withdraw the pipette and blow out a drop of it on the slide, spreading as above.

The pipette is to be burnt immediately after this, and all objects used disinfected.

9. The use of a cyringe is not advisable.

10. The slide is stained by any of the aniline dyes and examined with an oil immersion lens, or sent for staining and examination to the (Bubonic Plague Research Committee, Petit Laboratory, Bombay.)

11. Any operation should be avoided with glands situated on the abdomen above Poupart's ligament.

* Messrs. Kemp and Co., Bombay, have been instructed how to prepare these pipettes, and have promised to sell boxes containing a dozen and half-dozen of pipettes at the cost price of a few annas a box.

GRIEVANCE OF MERCHANTS.

The following letter was submitted at the meeting of the Corporation, yesterday, but as no proposition was made to the meeting under the terms of the Act, the Corporation proceeded to transact business on the agenda:—

Bombay, Nov. 19.

To Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Respected Sir,—We, the following merchants, residing and carrying on business at Mandvie, beg to request you to lay the following matters for the consideration of the members of the Corporation at their meeting, to be held this afternoon. We request this application to be treated as urgent business, because the matter is of very serious importance, and each hour's delay entails upon each of us heavy losses, which we are unable to bear.

Since the outbreak of the plagne in Mandvie ward, the godowns under the houses in which the plagne cases occurred were ordered to be closed by the Municipality for a fixed term of twenty-one days, and if within that term other cases of plague were to occur in the same houses, the term of closure was extended to twenty, one days further, and in this manner a number of godowns became closed for upwards of a month, and still remain so.

In the beginning only grain godowns were closed, but latterly godowns containing spices, rope, porcelain, &c., were ordered to be closed also.

We cannot understand how porcelain in packed cases from Australia, Germany, and England, can contain the germs of infection. Besides the case of plague, which occured in Chuckla, house No. 775, dates so far back as twenty days ago, and in that case the patient recovered.

We beg to state that materials, such as porcelain, nails, &c., in packed cases, stored in clean well-ventillated godowns, such as ours, cannot bring germs of disease as confirmed by medical opinion. The term of twenty-one days for closing up all godowns, we consider an arbitrary measure and one likely to do incalculable harm to the merchants, who, as is well-known, trade largely on borrowed capital, and if their entire stock be thus practically locked up without means of access, they as a matter of course will not be in a position to pay their creditors and this will mean that many must come to grief.

We sincerely hope that the Corporation will be pleased to take this matter into their kind consideration and express their opinion on the subject, recommending the Commissioner to allow us to carry on our business without any interference or restraint of the kind referred to.

In anticipation of an early and favourable decision being arrived at,—We beg to remain, Respected Sir, your most obedient servants, (Sd.) CASSUM MANJEE, and seven others.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

AT an adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were present:—Messrs. Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Laiji, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasambhai Visram, Charleston Hewett, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharshedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nasserwanji Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. B. Phillips, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Messrs. Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

LIGHTING THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Professor O. V. Muller proposed "That the Standing Committee be requested to include in the Budget Estimates for 1897-98 the cost of lighting with incandescent gas lamps the clock of the Rajabai Tower, on the understanding that the charge will not exceed Rs. 60 per mensem, That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the cost of lighting the clock at the same rate from October 1st until the end of the current financial year." In support of the motion Professor Muller, who was inaudible at the reporters' table, was understood to say that it was a small matter and no new principle was involved in it. He thought almost all who went out for [illegible] or walk appreciated the convenience of be[illegible]te to see the time after it was dark.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seco[illegible]ed the motion, which was carried.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT—EMPLOYMENT OF DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICERS IN EACH WARD.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed in accordance with a notice of motion: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to arrange for the appointment of one qualified medical gentleman for each ward of the City to be designated Deputy Health Officer, on salaries ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 a month to watch, superintend, and report on the sanitary condition of their respective wards, and otherwise to assist the Health Officer in seeing that all measures for the preservation and improvement of the health of the City are properly carried out. That the Corporation think that it would be desirable to introduce some suitable competitive test in making the appointments as far as possible. That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay for the remaining portion of the year on the recommendation of the Standing Committee."

Mr. Hamilton rose to a point of order. The Hon. Mr. Mehta's present motion treated of the subject which was referred to the Committee of the Corporation which was asked to consider and report upon the re-organization of the Health Department, and the Corporation could not consider the motion until the Committee submitted their report.

The President ruled that the motion was perfectly in order.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, speaking to the motion, said that lately the Health Department had come in for lot of criticism which really it did not derserve. Every evil that was noticed so far as the general health or sanitation was concerned was attributed by some people to the Health Department or the health Officer. As to a good many of the evils which were thus attributed to the Health Officer were such as no Health Officer in the world could prevent, they being beyond the control of such officer. Mr. Mehta gave one instance where the Health Department refused to hear complaints, because by the existing staff the department was unable to discover things. It was in connection with a complaint made that halalkores were emptying their baskets in gulleys. It might be found that it was not true. But there was corroborative evidence on the subject, and men who had seen it supported the fact. It was desirable that before a clamour was raised the cause of complaint was removed. At present it could not be positively stated that something of the sort was not going on in the city. The committee appointed to enquire into the reorganization of the Health Department had the question for their consideration, but the report which the Health Officer so readily and willingly promised to forward was not sent up, and they were waiting for it for a very long time. For the last one month and a-half it was impossible for the committee to urge the Health Officer for that report, as that officer was so much engrossed in a work of importance and urgency. It was not right at such a time to demand the report, and urge the officer to hurry on the matter. In the Health Department there was only one medical man, and that was Dr. Weir. The Act provided that there must be one medical man in charge of the Health Department, but did not prevent the Corporation from employing some more qualified medical men to assist that officer in the work. There was created in the mind of some which made them oppose the proposal on the ground that the new medical men would superannuate the European inspectors and superintendents. But Mr. Mehta assured those members that the work of the European inspectors was not to be delegated to the medical men. He quite appreciated the work these inspectors did, and knew that they performed very useful duties, and they would not be disposed of. Even non-qualified men were very useful in the Health Department, as Mr. Leask, the Assistant Health Officer, Mr. Mehta valued that officer's work

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A BANGALORE paper referring to the suggestion of a Madras paper that the Hon. Mr. Bliss should be appointed resident at Mysore, writes :—"Madras is really too generous in desiring to present us with the valuable services of Mr. Bliss. We would not deprive Madras of them for the world. Indeed, the magnanimity of Madras afflicts us while it overpowers us. No, dear Madras, by all means keep Mr. Bliss. Bangalore would be too small to hold him : he is eminently fitted for the 'city of magnificent distances.'"

In a review of the annual Report of the Director of Army Remounts a contemporary noticed that the class of horses imported from Australia was improving, though the shipments were smaller. Colonel Deane attributes this change to the increased price paid by Government, an average of £45 having been fixed ; to the adoption of a sliding-scale under which each horse is purchased according to his actual worth ; and to the giving of commissions for walers required for the artillery. But shippers are not, by any means, satisfied with the arrangement as it stands, and they assert that no real encouragement is given to them to import the best class of horses. They complain that while Government notifies that it will give an "average" price of £45, the Remount Agent at Calcutta is never allowed to exceed that sum, and that a large number of horses are purchased at a lower figure. This, of course, destroys the "average" at once. High-class horses are landed admirably fitted for remounts, but because their value is over £45 they are not bought. The sliding-scale does not work in their case at all. It is certainly an economy to the State to keep the average price below the sum mentioned, and we admit its advantages from this point of view ; but the shipper considers that the "average" is worked all against him and that it is useless to import walers that are worth £50 or £60. He may possibly find purchasers for them in the open market, but he knows now that Government will not take them for remounts, unless he is content to accept £45. It would, we think, be well if some change were made under which the sliding-scale would run up as well as down. It would encourage the Australian dealer, and the level of the horses imported would gradually rise. One has only to talk to a shipper in Calcutta to realise how strong the feeling is regarding the so-called "average."

COMPLAINTS are made by the native papers as to the action of the Madras Government in declining to grant short leave to Mr. Mahimohun, which he applied for immediately after the death of Mr. M. M. Ghose. It would appear that the action of the Madras Government necessitated an appeal to the Viceroy, who promptly cancelled the order of the Local Government.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND will reach Calcutta today. His conferences with the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will have enabled him to form a just estimate of the immediate expenditure necessary for famine-relief in the tracts most seriously affected.

THE measures taken by the Bengal Government to treat the epidemic of murder in the Backerganj district do not appear to have been crowned with unqualified success. Guns, says a native paper published at Dacca, may be tabooed, but who shall extirpate the bamboo? The would-be assassin chooses a tough and well grown specimen, bores through the knots for three or four feet and strengthens the improvised gun-barrel thus obtained with rope splicing applied externally. He loads it with an ounce or so of native powder and a handful of iron slugs to be ignited in due season by a safety match applied to a touch hole. Armed with his wooden arquebus he crawls to the attack through the dense fringe of jungle with which the Backerganj rustic enshrouds his household gods. The time chosen is that of the evening meal when the victim is sure to be found squatting in his verandah, disposing of a mountain of rice and curry-stuff by the fitful light of a kerosine *chiragh*. Thus taken unawares the wretched creature falls riddled with rusty projectiles ; and his house-folk, are too completely paralysed by the suddenness of the catastrophe to make any attempt to arrest the murderer. An ingenious variation in the method of vendetta is afforded by inserting a live cobra in a cleft bamboo and applying it to the body of a foe while he sleeps. As we predicted some months back, nomeasure of disarmament can be effectual in coping with such a state of things. It indicates a deep-seated lawlessness and a contempt for authority in the population at large which can only be dealt with by the quartering of a punitive police force on every village disgraced by a heinous crime of violence.

THE health of the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the calendar year 1895 was singularly good, the mortality dropping nearly to 29 per mille. Only twice, in 1883 and 1893, has the death-rate been lower ; but it is to be feared that the current year and 1897 also will have exceptionally heavy black lists, for scarcity deepening into famine always kills off many thousands of the population. The Sanitary Commissioner in his annual report notices that climatic conditions have most to do with the public health, as diseases such as cholera burst into epidemic virulence when conditions of heat, moisture, &c., are favourable to their recrudescence and extension. In 1895 there was no widespread epidemic though cholera accounted for over 51,000 deaths. This may seem a large number, but it should be remembered that in the previous year the deaths from this cause alone were 178,000 and that in 1892 they were nearly 195,000. In 1894 the people suffered severly from malarial fever, nearly 1¼ millions being swept away : in 1895 only about one million succumbed to this form of disease. It is Rust which thins the population, and in years of scarcity its effects are terrible, as we shall see when the Sanitary Commissioner has to furnish his next report. As regards the death-rate in large towns the completion of various water-works and drainage schemes must have a marked effect on the public health, but it is too early in the day to frame statistics bearing on this point. As Dr. Thomson remarks, no town as yet provided with such a complete and constant supply of pure water as to render it possible to entirely close the numerous and frequently polluted wells which abound within the inhabited area. It is calculated that not more than 75 per cent of the inhabitants use filtered water ; and before the figures giving death-ratios can possess full significance the towns must be entirely supplied with pure water and a sufficient period must elapse under the new conditions to eliminate the effect on statistics of an exceptionally healthy or unhealthy year. At present steps are being taken to extend the supply systems and render them constant, and to close all wells that come under suspicion. More than this it is impossible to do and it will be time enough five years hence to formulate conclusions as to the improvement in the health of our principal towns where water-works have been undertaken.

COMMERCIAL travellers are not commonly supposed to be unversed in the way of the world ; but if the story told at the South-Western Police-court is true, they are (as a writer in the *St. James's Gazette* suggests) sometimes strangely guileless. It is alleged that a gentleman of this honourable profession was "done" out of £30 by a colleague, who represented that he was going to be sent to Constantinople by Lord Salisbury to arrest the Sultan, and after that considerable service was to be appointed by Mr. Chamberlain "British Consul at Algiers" with a salary of £10,000 a year. When this brilliant post was obtained the leader of the £30 was to be the new Consul's private secretary, with a salary of £1000 a year. It is very curious ; and yet not wholly incredible. The most absurd ideas prevail among quite intelligent people as to the duties and rewards of our public servants. There are probably quite a number of persons who really do imagine that a British Consul in a foreign port gets a salary of several thousands a year ; and others—besides French journalists—who think that he is appointed by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. As for the arrest of the Sultan, it is only a symptom of the recent attack of American fever, which, though not very widely spread, seems to have occasionally produced a malignant case.

EXPORTS from Calcutta to foreign countries during October were smaller in total value to the extent of nearly three per cent. With scarcity more or less severe, it was to be expected that grain and pulse shipments would be less, and it is under this heading that the chief decline in the past month occurred. There were at the same time smaller exports of tea, lac, and jute manufactures. The only increase in value of any importance was under raw jute. Treasure was sent away in smaller quantities.

THE directors of the South Indian Railway, (Ltd.), have decided to recommend the payment on the 1st January, 1897, of a dividend out of surplus profits of 15s. per cent., which, with the guaranteed interest, will make a distribution of £2. 5s. the half year, or at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE Punjab Police are at present enquiring into a case of arsenical poisoning at Mian Mir. Lieutenant J. A. Thicknesse, of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, went to tiffin, at Mess, last Wednesday, in his usual health, but was taken seriously ill half-an-hour after the meal, the symptoms according to Surgeon-Captain Walker, who was immediately called in, being indisputably those of arsenical poisoning. Lieutenant Thicknesse's condition was for a time extremely critical. One of the native Mess servants has been arrested, pending further enquiry.

NEXT Sunday is appointed for the Harvest Thanksgiving in some of the Calcutta Churches or, as announced in the Cathedral, for the good harvests throughout the world. The proceeds might well be given to the Famine Relief Fund.

AT Kobe a Chinaman has been sentenced to a year's hard labour for smoking opium. It would be interesting to know whether this extraordinarily heavy sentence was inflicted purely in the interests of health and morality, or as the outcome of national antipathy.

As noted at the time, the Provincial Committee which recently sat to consider the question of feeder railways in the Punjab, put the Ludhiana or Ferozepore line among the first on the list. The commercial prospects of the line may be guaged by the fact that Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., the well-known Calcutta firm, have asked for the concession. Nothing has so far been settled ; but as the work is one which would be of great importance as a famine relief-measure, it is hoped we may for once see a departure from the pigeon-holing practice usually adopted in the case of railway projects in India.

THERE are 560 villages in the North-West Provinces with a population of 85,357, in which the Infanticide Act of 1870 is still in force. Any district is proclaimed in which the ratio of boys to girls in the total juvenile population under six years of age is over 120 to 100. In the twenty districts still subject to the Act this ratio has declined during the last three years from 145 to 139 and from 132 to 131. In five districts the crime of infanticide is held to have died out, and the suspension of these repressive measures is recommended on the ground that the number now involved are insignificant, and any recrudescence in the custom would be at once observable at the next census. In three districts, however, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, and Cawnpore, the repressive action of the law is considered to be still required.

A CASE recently came under the notice of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, in which it appears that in one of the districts of the Province it has been the practice for several years past to retain, in unauthorised deposit receipts, the proceeds from the sale of trees on district roads which should in ordinary course have been credited to the District Fund and to provide from this source liveries, belts, and badges for District Board chaprasis and even for Government chaprasis on the District and Tehsil establishment. Orders issued by Government in 1883, and against 1884, strictly prohibited such practices, and Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick is disappointed to find that they are still resorted to. His Honour now directs that Deputy Commissioners shall report to the Commissioners of their Divisions every six months, commencing from the 1st October last, whether or not any irregular funds and expenditure of the kind prohibited by the orders abovementioned are being maintained and incurred, and that the Commissioners shall bring to the notice of Government every case in which the orders have not been observed.

COMMENTING on the strictures of *Truth* respecting Anglo-Indian Journals the *Pioneer* writes : It is no easy business to please all tastes. Indian papers are generally taunted with being too dull and too solid. Here is a critic who is disgusted with their frivolity. Mr. Labouchere, going by the light of his own experience, opines that people in India would not go to the trouble of bringing matters to his notice if there was any independent criticism nearer to hand to keep the Government straight, and "let in light upon the dark corners of Indian administration." Both *Truth* and its considerable experienced contributor seem to be almost impolitely unconscious of the existence of a Native Press, outnumbering the Anglo-Indian some hundred fold, which is as hostile to the Government and all its works as Mr. Labouchere could wish it to be, and is ever burrowing about in the cutcherries and bazaars for some occasion against the official enemy. If Mr. Labouchere wants to find an ingress into the dark corners of Indian administration he needs only to take in almost any half-dozen of these, and he will be on the trail of plenty of iniquities. Possibly it is because he does not know about the services of the Native Press that he tells us "there must be a great opening for a few really-able, well-conducted and honest daily papers in India." Let us hope that Mr. Labouchere may bring himself to co-operate with one of the gentlemen we have suggested and produce the paper for which the country without knowing it has been languishing. If by way of a beginning he were to spare the services of the Paris correspondent, of "Marmaduke," of his Turf oracle, of the Court chronicler and of the young lady who gushes about bonnets and jellies, we might then really be in a way to have a paper in which the great questions of the national welfare, the problems of finance, and the debates in Council might be worthily discussed, while frivolity and vulgarity would die a natural death before the high public purpose of such writers.

MR. J. S. SEALY, Acting Conservator of Forests in Travancore, has just issued the following notice : "Whereas dangerous wild animals have of late increased, and are found doing harm to the public, in the Mookunny Hills, which from a Reserved Forest, and as people are prohibited from hunting within the Reserve, the Acting Conservator of Forests hereby notifies under section 21 of the Forest Regulation that from the date of the publication of this notice the prohibition to hunt and shoot dangerous wild animals in the Mookunny Reserve is annulled. Persons desirous of hunting and shooting dangerous wild animals within the Reserve must obtain a pass from the Forest guards, granting them permission to enter the Reserve for this purpose. This permission don't admit of the hunting or shooting of sambhar or other harmless animals, or of peacocks or other birds."

STEADY and well sustained progress is the gist of the report on the internal trade of Burma for the past three years, at least in the imports. The total weight and value of the trade for this period, as compared with the preceding triennial period, was an increase under the former head of five and a-quarter million maunds, and of nearly four crores of rupees in value. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the record is that this result has been achieved in spite of a large decline in steamer traffic and a slight falling off in the rail-borne traffic. The increase in timber floated down from Upper Burma has alone been sufficient to counterbalance these decreases. Upper Burma, by reason of good crops, was able to send a large part of its surplus food-grains to Lower Burma, and as there was a general decline in exports from the last-named division the advantage lies very much on the side of Upper Burma, which is now almost independent of outside assistance as regards food-supply. With an improved trade in Lower Burma, heavier rainfall and larger crops, there is no reason why the exceptional prosperity of the sister-division should not be shared, and the whole of Burma become as prosperous as any part of British India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Florida, 2,049 tons, Captain D Young, cleared yesterday for Port Said, in ballast.

THE s s Orient, 1,493 tons, Captain A Valentin, sailed yesterday for Liverpool &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,157 tons, Captain W Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (7th November), with a general cargo and 3,535 tons of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J Carson, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr. Harper as a passenger.

THE schooner Scoundershaw, 93 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Inhambane (7th September), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr H E Mungia.

THE Wilson Line s s Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain J Boxhall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karrachi, (16th November), with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1039 tons, Captain T J Grier, sailed yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut A G Cheyne, Mr R Radcliffe, Lieut and Mrs Jacob, Mr Khalid bin Din and 65 deck.

THE s s Jupiter, 2,199 tons, Captain J Naile, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry (20th October), with a cargo of 4,813 tons of coal and Mr J G Nevison as a passenger. Captain reports that he spoke an African Dhow, on the 12th instant and supplied them with fresh water and provision.—They reported having been three days without any drinking water. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

Gulf of Martaban.—Baragua flats—Placing a light-vessel with flashing red and white light.—Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 3rd instant, that from 2nd November 1895, a light is exhibited from a Light-vessel moored southward of Baragua flats, north-west shore of Gulf of Martaban :—Baragua flats Light-vessel Light is flashing light of 10,000 candle power, showing a red and white flash alternately every forty-five seconds ; each flash being of five-second duration, and visible in clear weather from a distance of about 10 miles. The Light-vessel is moored in a depth of 6 fathoms and painted red with the word "Baragua" in white letters on each side. Approximate position :—Latitude 15° 29' 15" N Longitude 95° 11' 30" E.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Mikado	2305	Pickering	Karachi	22-11	F M & Co
C	Henry Bolckow	639	Jourdain	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
E	Raventhaler	1849	Gramberg	Hamburg	25-11	G & Co
G	Courland	761	Milne	Natal		D Abdoola
M	Ponani	552	Fakeera	Mangalore	20-11	Shepherd & Co
O	Den of Airlie	275	Singer	Havre	26-11	W & A G & Co
P	Orient	1496	Valentine	Liverpool		Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur		829	Fairweather	C Gulf	19-11	Shepherd & Co
Indravati		513	Fakeera	N F		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Algeria	2941	Craig	Marseilles	20-11	W & A G & Co
5	Ganges	2110	Creery	China	25-11	P & O Co
7	Isaporatrix	2344	Rossevich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	M Raoquicham	2850	Costanzo	China	21-11	A Lloyd &Co
9	Alecto	2321	Boxhall	Hull		F M & Co
11	Kalinadi	84		Daramtar		Shepherd & Co
16	Chyebassa	1688	Packmann	Zanzibar	23-11	M Mackay

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Idzumi Maru		3235				N Yusen Kaisha

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Jupiter (s)	Naile	Barry, Oct 20.
	Scoundershaw (scr)	Nacoda	Inhambane, Sept 7.
	Landaura (s)	Britten	Calcutta, Nov 7.
	Imperatrix (s)	Rassevich	Trieste, Nov 3.
	Alecto (s)	Boxhall	Karachi, Nov 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Saghalien (s)	Colspellier	China, &c.
	Sirdhana (s)	Fenwick	Calcutta.
	Simla (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Orient (s)	Valentin	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Florida, Young, for Port Said.
" Nurani, Carson, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c,
" Alecto, for Hamburg and Dunkirk.
" Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
" Kapurthala, for Karachi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
16 Historian s ..... Valiant ..... Liverpool, Oct 18.

DEPARTURE.
Nov. 16.—Steamer Malda.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Algeria s—4 cases glass plate T Ebramjee ; 4 crates earthenware, Visram Allana ; 3 cases ham, D Dadabhoy ; 3 cases tobacco, Manufactured Damodar Ruttonsey ; 61 cases candles, A H G Hoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—4 cases sherry and wine, and 3 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 3 cases champagne, Croft Mody and Co ; 5 cases bacon, 7 cases cheese, and 2 cases ham, &c, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Deepdale s—11 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy.

India s—60 cases medicine, A Kirkpatrick and Co.

Caledonia s—11 cases medicine, C Odhovjee ; 33 cases sherry and wine, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Raventhaler s—12 cases glassware, Hajee Abdul Kurrim Hajee Tyeb.

Algeria s—73 cases whisky, and 53 cases wine, D Dadabhoy ; 10 bales writing paper, Hussonali Mahomedalli ; 131 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee ; 15 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Raventhaler s—1,150 cases candles, Abdool Hoosen Heptoolabhoy.

Bhopal s—16 cases playing cards, A Thawerbhoy ; 181 cases window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy ; 13 cases playing cards, A Cassumjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Marquis Bacquehem s—20 cases glassware. A Mahlor ; 21 cases glassware, Hajee Hassum Ahamed ; 2 cases glass ware, Allymahomed Vulley and Co ; 25 cases writing paper, Nuzerally Heptoolabhoy ; 6 cases playing cards, A Allee Thawerbhoy ; 80 cases earthenware, &c, Dada Demrajee ; 7 cases glassware, F Jaffer ; 28 bales writing paper, A Cassumjee ; 15 cases lamps, Goolam Hoosen Noormahomed ; 900 barrels spindle oil, &c, Vacuum Oil Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Methly Hall s—35 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

Caledonia s—20 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—35 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

Bhopal s—33 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bhopal s—16 cases glassware, &c, Cassum Nanjee and Co ; 2 cases glassware, Hajee Hassum.

Hochheimer s—10 cases glass beads, Hajibhoy Kurrimbhoy.

Benares s—5 hogsheads methylated spirit, Jehangir Sorabjee.

Bangalore s—4 bales packing paper, The National Bank of India.

FROM LISBON.

Safari s—21 casks wine, J C Pinto.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—21 crates earthenware, Hajee Abdool Kurrim Hajee Tyeb ; 216 casks chemicals, Phillips and Co : 4 hogsheads earthenware, Noormahomed Vulleebhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orient s—4,095 cwt myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algeria s—999 cwt teelseed, and 200 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—4,050 cwt myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Raventhaler s—2,477 cwt groundnut cake, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Den of Airlie s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Den of Airlie s—6 bundles woolen carpets, 2 cases khusikhus fans, and 2 cases brassware, etc., S J Tellery and Co ; 4,017 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—87 cwt senna leaves, Isaac Wright and Co ; 400 cwt ajmaseed, 200 cwt myrabollams, and 800 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers ; 1,127 cwt myrabollams, Bauer and Krause ; 385 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Alecto s—6,000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alecto s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 400 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co ; 1,230 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2,000 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—750 cwt onions, A Jamasji and Co ; 80 cwt sharkfins, and 20 cwt fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co ; 30 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Marq Bacquehem s—44 cwt khimis, M M Essabhoy ; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Ganges s—400 bales twist, Sassoon J David Co ; 50 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 8 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges s—400 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist, Abraham E J Abraham ; 65 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Idzumi Maru s—300 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mattana s—260 bales cotton, L Baboolal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 17.

King, Lt, Bo, 3rd B L I, on duty, from Saghalien.
Lloyd, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, from England.
Watson, Capt, Bengal, 2nd B Manchester Regt, on leave, from England.
Cuffe, Surg-Col, Punjab, A M S, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Armitage, Major, Ms, R A, on duty, from Bangalore.
Holmes, Lt-Col, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, on H P, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 19.

Lloyd, Lt-Col, Bengal, K O York L I, from leave, to Lucknow.
Dunsford, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Hampshire Regt, to join, to Moultan.
Adams, Major, Punjab, L O Corps of Guides, to rejoin, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th November, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 21st instant at 4-45 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for Commanding Officer's parade.
Dress :—Review order—Khaki.
Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars as follows :—
Byculla School.—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-15 p.m.
St. Mary's College.—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.
St. Peter's School.—Two single cars to leave Tram Terminus, Mazagon at 3-45 p.m.
2. There will be drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 3-30 p m, to-day (Friday) the 20th instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th November, 1896.

1. Members desirous of joining a course of Range Finding are requested to send in their names to the Fort Head-Quarters as soon as possible.
2. On Saturday next, 21st instant, the Corps will parade at Scandal Point, Breach Candy at 5 p.m. sharp and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.
Dress.—Drill order without arms, puttees to be worn.
At the conclusion of the parade the Corps will march back to Grant Road Station.
Conveyance expenses will be paid on application to the Sergeant Instructors after the parade.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 19.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J S Ashby, Third Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Bahadurs Bhimji Morarji and Harilal Lalubhai Thakur respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 31st Oct.

Messrs W S Mangan and F A Spencer respectively delivered over and receive charge of the office of Political Asst to the Secy to Govt, Political Dept on the 12th Nov.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Govt Notification dated the 25th Aug 1896, appointing Capt M J Tighe, 27th Bo Infy, to be Cant Magte, Hyderabad, in addition to his Military duties, is hereby cancelled.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Nilkant Bhaskar Chaubal, Joint Subordinate Judge of Sinnar, to be Joint Subordinate Judge of Yeola for six months with effect from the 14th Nov.

Mr J P Orr I C S, is appointed to exercise Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Ja Magte of the first class in the district of Poona.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules, Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayen Bhide, acting second class, Fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, to be second class fourth grade, Subordinate Judge continuing to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Malvan in the Ratnagiri Dist.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat relinquished charge as Joint first class Subordinate Judge with appellate powers at Satara on the 31st Oct.

Messrs J B Alcock, I C S, and R S Tipins, B A, L L B, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, on the 26th Oct.

Azam Yeshwant Vinayak Randive, acting Head Karkun, taluka Panvel in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Rgde Surgn Lieut Col S M Salaman, M D, and Mr T M Fligate respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Inspr Genl of Prisons and of Registration and Stamp, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, on the 24th Oct.

Azam Lakshman Sakharbar Joshi, Head Karkun, taluka Akola in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Mr D Davies, Dist Supt of Police, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension for three months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in Govt Notifications dated the 9th March 1895.

Messrs J L Johnston, I C S, and T H Davies, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of Sadar Court in that Province on the 22nd ultimo.

Messrs T D Fry, I C S, and G McCorkell, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 23rd ultimo.

Azam Asammal Gopaldas, Head Munshi, taluka Shahbandar in the district of Karachi, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Rao Saheb Balaji Ramchandra Paranjpe, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Alibag in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Shirpur in the district of Khandesh, has been granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 27th Sept.

Mr H L Hervey, I C S, assumed charge of the office of Asst Judge, P P, Sijapur, on the 7th Nov.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Azam Hari Kanukrishna Samant, acting Mahalkari, petha Guhagar in the district of Ratnagiri, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr T R Bell to be Working Plans Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Circle ; and Mr J Dodgson to be Divisional Forest Officer, Thana.

Mr J H E Tupper and Mr C J Pringle appointed by H M's Secy of State for India members of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported their arrival on the 17th Nov, and have been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr C V Vernon also appointed to the Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 17th Nov, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar to be Dist Depy Collr, Bijapur.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 6th Oct 1896 :—Passed with Credit—Mr S M Edwardes, I C S. Passed—Messrs W D Bushell, I C S and H L Painter, I C S.

Messrs Edwardes and Bushell passed an examination in Kanarese and Mr Painter an examination in Gujarati on the 6th Oct.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G H Lewis, B A, Chaplain of Ghorepuri, Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 27th Nov.

The Rev P S Grove, B A, on being relieved at Neemuch, to officiate as Chaplain of Ghorepuri, Poona.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to order Surg-Major F F MacCarrie, M B, B Ch, on his services being replaced at the disposal of this Government, to take up his permanent appointment as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the appointment by election of Rao Saheb Mani-shankar Lajashankar Dixit to be Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Matar in the Kaira Dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Jivanlal Pranjivandas to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Olpad, Mandvi and Bardoli in the Surat Dist vice Mr C N Seddon, I C S, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College Cooper's Hill, who have been appointed to the Presidency, are posted as follows :—Mr J B Chapman to the Indus Right Bank Division ; and Mr R C J Radcliffe to the Indus Left Bank Division.

The services of Mr W L Strange, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Supdg Engr, Central Division.

Rao Bahadur Martand Waman Shrotreeya is promoted to the honorary rank of Asst Engr, 1st grade, from 1st Nov.

Mr C N Clifton, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Ghar Canals Dist in the Indus Right Bank Division to the Sholapur Dist in the Central Division.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Parshbrai Mahirchand has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Hyderabad in the Hyderabad Dist vice Mr Jeramdas Bhojraj, promoted.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Southern Division.

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Bahadur Rashavedra Pandurang Bengeri, second grade Mamlatdar of Kumta in the Kanara Dist, to be Sub pro tem sixth grade Deputy Collr, the following promotions and appointment of Mamlatdars in the Southern Division are ordered :—Rao Saheb Venkatrao Dattatraya Yennemadi, third grade Mamlatdar of Sirsi in the Kanara Dist, to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar ; Rao Saheb Narayan Venkatesh Chandavarkar, fourth grade Mamlatdar, doing duty as Chitnis to the Collr of Bijapur, to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar ; and Rao Saheb Narsinh Ganesh Nadgir, Head Clerk to the Collr of Dharwar, is appointed to be su pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, and is posted to Honavar in the Kanara District.

Mr Daso Balwant Bettigeri, Mahalkari of Nargund in the Dharwar District, is appointed to be District Agricultural Inspector on Rs 100 per mensem in the Kolaba District.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Mr F G Collett, Police Inspr in charge Yeola Punitive Post in the Nasik Dist, is appointed Special Police Inspr at Trimbak during the Sinhast Fair or until further orders with effect from 2nd Sept 1896.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION AND STAMPS.

Mr Anant Gopal, Clerk, office of Inspr-Genl of Registration and Stamps, has been appointed to act as Dist Inspr of Village Registration offices, Poona, during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Mr Ramchandra Nilkant or until further orders.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet, deep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. NICHOLS is publishing this month a book which he thinks may attract some attention. It is entitled "The True Life of Captain Sir Richard Burton," and the writer is Burton's niece, Miss Georgiana M. Stisted. This biography will give us Burton from the point of view of the Burton family. It is based on unpublished correspondence and papers.

The volume by Mr. F. C. Selous on his recent experiences in South Africa is to be entitled "Sunshine and Storm in Rhodesia." It is more, however, than a personal narrative, since it gives a history of events in Matabeleland both before and during the native revolt. Mr. Selous treats of some of the questions which have been raised by the Jameson Raid and the Matabele troubles. Mr. Rowland Ward has the book almost ready. It will be fully illustrated.

Mrs. Steel's new novel, "On the Face of the Waters," is so full of actual occurrences that it is more than a novel. The book is a study of the events of the Indian Mutiny period from the standpoint of the natives. Mrs. Steel has an intimate acquaintance with the peoples and life of India, as her previous stories have shown. Above and beyond that, however, she has gathered together a mass of information for the present volume. Those who have read it think that it may add not a little to the true record and understanding of the Mutiny.

Mr. Moncure Conway has completed his edition of the writings of Thomas Paine. This is a labour on which Mr. Conway has been engaged for about seven years. He has been able to discover many new lights bearing on Paine, both as a personality and as a writer. Some of these he touches upon in a long introduction which he contributes to the coming volume. He lays great stress upon the value of Paine's writings in the historical sense.

Mr. Poultency Begelow's sketch of the "German Struggle for Liberty" will be published by Messrs. Osgood. The work refers to the period 1803-

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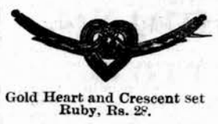
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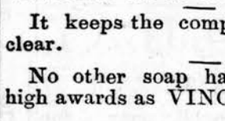
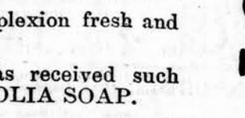

Music, Rs. 16-8.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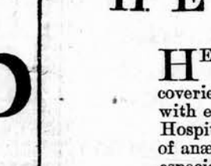
Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.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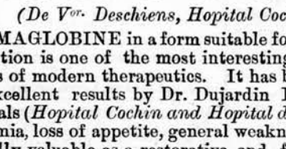
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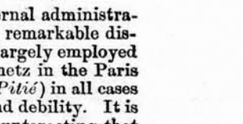
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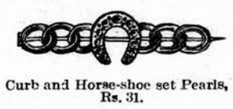
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Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

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Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.

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Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.

Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.

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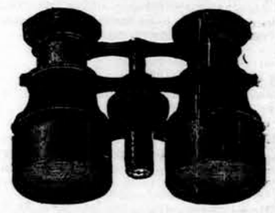

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